

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Clarence Rareshide
P.O. Box 56275
New Orleans, LA 70156

November 7, 1994

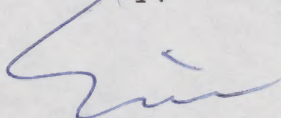
Dear Clarence:

It was a pleasant surprise to see you in St. Louis. It is fun to talk to an enthusiast.

When you spoke to me about Union Parish notes I forgot to ask if you could send me a photograph or good photocopy of any note or notes on the Planters Bank (Louisiana). I will appreciate that very much. Haxby does not illustrate any.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

CLARENCE RARESHIDE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

POST OFFICE BOX 56275 (504) 866-4212
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70156 (504) 861-8673

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

June 2, 1995

Mr. Tom Czekanski
Louisiana State Museum
P.O. Box 2448
New Orleans, LA 70176-2448

Dear Mr. Czekanski:

I am sending you a copy of my letter to you of April 11, 1995 as I have not heard from you. Did you receive the book on paper money which I sent to you?

I hope you are making progress in getting the photocopies requested in my letter as these will be of great interest.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM

P.O. BOX 2448 NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70176 (504)568-6982 FAX (504)568-6969

APPLICATION FOR REPRODUCTION PERMISSION

Please complete, sign and return, attention PHOTO REQUESTS. A countersigned copy will be returned when permission is granted.

APPLICANT: ERIC P. NEWMAN Amount due is listed on the bottom of
ADDRESS: 6450 CECIL AVE this sheet. Payment is to be made prior
ST LOUIS, MO 63105 to the processing of the order. No additional
bill or invoice will be sent.
TELEPHONE: 314-727-0850 FAX 314-727-0820

HEREBY APPLIES FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE: COLOR B/W INSIDE COVER
PLAYING CARD MONEY ✓ ✓ _____

STATEMENT OF INTENDED USE [Include type of media (book, film, etc.) and title]:

Book - 4th Edition of THE EARLY PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA

for publication in (title of publication): _____

AUTHOR: ERIC P. NEWMAN TITLE OF ARTICLE: _____

PUBLISHER: KRAUSE PUBLICATION ADDRESS: ICOLA, WISCONSIN

EXPECTED DATE OF PUBLICATION, VOLUME, YEAR: 1996

CHECK ALL WHICH APPLY: ☒ BOOK ☐ PERIODICAL ☐ DISSERTATION ☐ OTHER
☒ COMMERCIAL PUBLISHER ☐ NON-PROFIT PUBLISHER ☐ WRITER
☒ ENGLISH LANGUAGE ☐ OTHER _____

DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS DESIRED (One Time Use, One Language):

☐ NORTH AMERICAN RIGHTS ☐ WORLD RIGHTS; LANGUAGE: _____

Other use: _____

CREDIT LINE MUST READ: LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM

The applicant agrees that this permission, if granted, shall be subject to the conditions listed on the back of this form and further agrees to promptly pay all applicable fees. TOTAL FEES: \$60

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: Eric P. Newman DATE: _____

NAME AND TITLE: Pres. Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (not for prof. corporation)

SIGNED FOR THE MUSEUM _____

DATE: _____

NAME AND TITLE: _____

Jeff Rubin
Louisiana State Museum

on Court Case
Playing Capital #
1979 1779302401.33

504-568-6896 for Mont Bldg Czekanski

Superior Court of Louisiana
(Spanish Colonial)

504-568-6968 for bus office

TEL No. 5686969

Jun 12, 95 9:55 No. 003 P. 01

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM

P.O. BOX 2448 NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70176 (504)568-6982 FAX (504)568-6969

APPLICATION FOR REPRODUCTION PERMISSION

Please complete, sign and return, attention PHOTO REQUESTS. A countersigned copy will be returned when permission is granted.

APPLICANT: ERIC P. NEWMAN
ADDRESS: _____

Amount due is listed on the bottom of this sheet. Payment is to be made prior to the processing of the order. No additional bill or invoice will be sent.

TELEPHONE: _____ FAX: _____

HEREBY APPLIES FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE: COLOR B/W INSIDE COVER

STATEMENT OF INTENDED USE [Include type of media (book, film, etc.) and title]:

for publication in (title of publication): _____

AUTHOR: _____ TITLE OF ARTICLE: _____

PUBLISHER: _____ ADDRESS: _____

EXPECTED DATE OF PUBLICATION, VOLUME, YEAR: _____

CHECK ALL WHICH APPLY: ☐ BOOK ☐ PERIODICAL ☐ DISSERTATION ☐ OTHER
☐ COMMERCIAL PUBLISHER ☐ NON-PROFIT PUBLISHER ☐ OTHER
☐ ENGLISH LANGUAGE ☐ OTHER _____

DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS DESIRED (One Time Use, One Language):

☐ NORTH AMERICAN RIGHTS ☐ WORLD RIGHTS; LANGUAGE: _____

Other use: _____

CREDIT LINE MUST READ: _____

The applicant agrees that this permission, if granted, shall be subject to the conditions listed on the back of this form and further agrees to promptly pay all applicable fees. TOTAL FEES: 860

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: _____
NAME AND TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNED FOR THE MUSEUM _____
NAME AND TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

CONDITIONS

1. All requests must be made in writing and should include all specifics of the intended use.
2. The reproduction must be used only once for the purpose which was given. Any subsequent or different use (including subsequent editions, editions in different form, in different language, etc.) constitutes a re-use and must be re-applied for in writing. There is a re-use fee.
3. The Museum will be provided a copy of the negative, color transparency or other item produced (including the publication the image was used in) where originals do not exist; or a slide, glossy black and white or color (8x10) print where an original does not exist; at no cost to the Museum.
4. Reproduction is permitted only from negatives and transparencies supplied by the Louisiana State Museum. All reproductions must be made from a 4x5 negative or larger transparency.
5. All negatives and color transparencies remain the property of the Louisiana State Museum.
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7. Full documentation credit, AS SUPPLIED BY THE MUSEUM, must appear in immediate proximity to the image, or in the section devoted to photographic credits. Abbreviation are not permitted. IT IS MANDATORY that you credit as specified.
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9. The Museum reserves the right to limit the number of photographic copies; to restrict the use or reproduction of rare or valuable material; to make special quotations on material involving unusual difficulty in copying; and to charge a higher copying fee than specified. Copies are supplied to picture agencies by special arrangement.
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11. Permission is granted for one time use as detailed on the application form. Permission to publish must be obtained in advance for each subsequent edition or reprint. In authorizing the publication, the Louisiana State Museum does not surrender its right to publish it, or to grant permission to others to do so.
12. Failure to pay the required fees for reproduction means that permission has not been granted.
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14. In the case where copyright is held by a third party, written permission must be secured by the applicant from that party or their agent, and must accompany the application.
15. If so requested, a proof must be approved by the Louisiana State Museum before reproduction of an image in color.

PROOF MUST BE APPROVED: []YES []NO

287-298-1898 for production

287-298-1899 for 1/2 size 100% cotton

(Johnnie Brown)
287-298-1899 for 1/2 size 100% cotton

1/2 size 100% cotton

287-298-1899

6/13/95

Rarsheid telephoned —
going to Memphis — at Crown Plaza
thru Sunday 6/18/95.

the correct name of the
Planters Bank

was

Consolidated Association of Planters

this is what name Haxby uses!

Louisiana State Museum
P.O. Box 2448
New Orleans, LA.
504.568.5982
Fax: 504.568.6969.

Date: June 14, 1995

P.O. Box 2448

New Orleans, LA.

504.568.5982

Fax: 504.568.6969.

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Ship to (if different address):

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER!



Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

Mark H. Hilzim
Secretary

Melinda Schwegmann
Lieutenant Governor
and Commissioner

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
OFFICE OF STATE MUSEUM

James F. Sefcik
Assistant Secretary

Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

14 June 1995

Dear Mr. Newman

Enclosed please find an abstract for the case concerning Bichot. I regret that this is all the information available on the man. I hope it proves helpful. Also enclosed is information related to the other card money which you will be receiving copies of.

Thank you very much for your patience in this matter. The book you forwarded is a splendid addition to the museums library. If I can be of further assistance please contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas Czekanski
Curator of Science and Technology

File #3585)
Apr. 22, 1779)
Judge: Deverges)
CC: Garic.)
P. 1 to 71.)
Spanish.)

CLAIMS FILED BY THE CREDITORS OF
JOSEPH ALIAS JUAN BAPTISTA BICHOT,
A FUGITIVE FROM LOUISIANA. INVEN-
TORY AND SALE OF HIS PROPERTIES.

The record shows that Juan Bautista Macarty, Pedro Surget, Nicolas Sarde, Pedro Portal and Antonio Jung, creditors of Joseph alias Juan Bautista Bichot filed a petition informing the Court that said Bichot had suddenly left this Province without settling his debts and had abandoned his house and belongings. Therefore for the security of their claims they asked the Court to have an inventory made of all the fugitive's properties and to confiscate them.

The Court granted the creditors' petition and the Judge himself proceeded to make the requested inventory in the presence of said creditors which disclosed that the fugitive owned various tools, some articles of clothing, provisions, household articles, furniture, one musket, etc., and 387 raw hides and one house and parcel of land situated on St. Peter Street. Once the inventory was concluded the Court placed the properties under the custody of Nicolas Fromentin who was appointed trustee.

The five above mentioned creditors and others who appeared afterwards filed their respective claim individually and then the said five creditors jointly asked the Court to proceed to the auction sale of the property, specifying that they had already arranged with Leonardo Mazange the sale of the hides which they

(cont'd)

(Doc. #549A)

cont'd.

requested be awarded to him at one peso for each ox hide, four reales for each deer hide and one real for each sheep hide. The Court granted this petition, the hides having been sold to Mazange and the other effects to various other persons, all of which yielded about 400 pesos. There were several hides which could not be sold because of their bad condition.

At this time appeared another creditor named Cadet Portal who filed a suit to recover the sum of 300 pesos which he claimed was due him as balance of the sum of 360 pesos for which he sold to Bichot the house appearing in the inventory. He presented as evidence the deed of sale and he asked the Court to order the auction sale of said house in order that his claim be satisfied in preference to the ones of the other creditors alleging that in accordance with law his was a privileged claim.

The Court granted Portal's petition, but the record is incomplete and does not show whether the house was sold nor whether any provisions were made to pay the creditors from the proceeds of the effects sold.

#24(a)
#10

Date: 10 December 1990

To: Vaughn

From: Kim *KK*

Re: Translation of "Case Instigated by Miguel Bayud, Negro Libre, Against Colonel Don Andres Almonester y Roxas concerning collection of a debt," 24 April 1793 [with playing cards as evidence].

=====

In general, Bayud petitioned a tribunal presided over by Governor Carondelet to force Almonester y Roxas to pay him 114 pesos. Don Andrés owed this sum in exchange for 57 days labor (works out to wages of two pesos per day) that Bayud performed by hauling a stock of materials in his cart from his plantation and other places to the construction site of the Cathedral ("Fabrica de la Parroquial mayor" -- edifice of the largest or main parish). Bayud presented proof of the labor performed and money owed in the form of eight promissary notes (Buenos or Bonos). The court took these cards as evidence in the case.

After several attempts (by going in person and leaving notes on the door of Don Andrés' abode) the notary finally dragged Don Andrés into court on 18 May 1790. Almonester y Roxas testified that of the eight vouchers presented on cards from a deck of cards, not more than two of them, for a total of nine days work, were valid. The others had been made to settle an account established twelve or thirteen years ago. Apparently Bayud had appealed to Don Andrés' generosity to ask for the loan of an African American slave who would work on Bayud's plantation sowing rice, putting up fences, and hauling the cart. At the time, Bayud had no help because his son, now (in 1793) twenty years old, was incapable of doing these tasks. Almonester y Roxas agreed that the said slave could work with Bayud's cart for so many days; six of the eight notes represent the days that the slave worked for Bayud, whose account was never settled. Don Andrés asserted that Bayud's demands for payment for several days use of his cart in connection with construction of the Cathedral were false because Bayud had made only four trips in order to transport four logs from Mr. Sigud's plantation to the Plaza [de Armas]. He agreed to pay Bayud for the nine days labor immediately. The case (or least that portion you gave me) ends at this point.

The promissary notes state the following number of work days (from top left down and top right down): twelve days, five days, six days, nine days, good for three days of the cart, eleven days, for five days, good for six days. I assume the notes "good for three days of the cart" and "good for six days" are the ones Almonester y Roxas agreed to pay.

cc: Tamra

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Jeff Rubin
Louisiana State Museum
751 Charter St.
New Orleans, LA 71076-2448

June 22, 1995

Dear Mr. Rubin:

The photocopies of your card money are fascinating. I appreciate your cooperation in sending the historical material you located and thank you. It is a privilege to study the matter.

As I told you I would like to include a group of them in the Fourth Edition of The Early Paper Money of America which I have been asked to prepare. Since I was told some of the cards are in color I believe it would be desirable to have them published in color. The cards seem to be of French origin from the Fleur de lis on the king's chest and the names Charles and Argine.

As you may know I do not receive any compensation for writing but try to be reimbursed only for my expenses. Would you therefore advise me what it would cost to take pictures in a color copier and how many cards can be taken in one picture. Naturally both sides will have to be taken of the selected cards.

I am enclosing our check for the \$60 you requested and would like to know how much may apply to the color reproduction costs. I also enclose the application form as you requested.

Please let me hear from you promptly and I will select the items to be pictured.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

cc: Tom Czekanski

8/25/95.
Rubin will obtain
cost of color serop

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Jeff Rubin
Louisiana State Museum
P.O. Box 2448
New Orleans, LA 71076-2448

September 8, 1995

Dear Mr. Rubin:

As you suggested I enclose a five dollar (\$5) check payable to Ridgeways for colored xerox pictures of the card money.

I appreciate your cooperation in arranging this for us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric P. Newman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

12/1/95

Greg Lambousy

took place of Mr. Rubin.

EPN

11-16-95

2³⁰ p.m.

Mr. Clem Unangst in New Orleans called. He wants you to call him at his residence after 4:00 p.m. today. 504-288-6625. At present time he is at Louisiana Historical Center. Didn't want to call at your office.

He talked with you some time ago about paper money details and he was to send you something. He has not sent anything. He wants to talk to you again -- not sure you would want what he has. Please call him.

1919
Survey

Loy

U 9

Documents
Cleared

1734

mm



Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

Mark H. Hilzlim
Secretary

Melinda Schwegmann
Lieutenant Governor
and Commissioner

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
OFFICE OF STATE MUSEUM

James F. Sefcik
Assistant Secretary

December 1, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric Newman,

You called concerning card money of Colonial Louisiana that are in the archives of the Louisiana State Museum. The Museum has thirty eight playing card "promissory note" examples from the Spanish Era. For photo copies please write your requirements to K. Page at address below.

As mentioned additional publications on this subject have been noted. The enclosed list with selected page copies may be useful.

Sincerely
Clement W. Unangst,
Volunteer

cc. Kathryn Page, Curator

Unangst



Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

Mark H. Hilzlm
Secretary

Melinda Schwegmann
Lieutenant Governor
and Commissioner

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
OFFICE OF STATE MUSEUM

James F. Sefcik
Assistant Secretary

12/1/95

Suggested publications with mention of
Colonial Louisiana card money.

1. E. Zay's Histoire Monétaire Des Colonies
Françaises.
 - Title page.
 - pp 181-3 Ordinance, 14 Sept. 1735.
 - pp 184-7 Declaration, 27 Apr. 1744.
2. L. V. Huber's New Orleans: A Pictorial History.
 - Item 61 (p 321-2 illustrates some of the
Museum's cards).
3. D. J. Lemieux's -- A Study in French
Colonial Administration.
 - Title page.
 - Contents.
 - p 157 of Chap. VII (begins card money text).
4. Translated edition of Terrage's The
Last Years of French Louisiana.
 - Title page.
 - pp 151-6.
 - Translation of 153 bill of exchange and card
money.

C. W. Langst,
Volunteer

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Jeff Rubin
Louisiana State Museum
P.O. Box 2448
New Orleans, LA 71076-2448

December 12, 1995

Dear Mr. Rubin:

I understand you were promoted and I congratulate you. You certainly gave us good service.

You were kind enough to have sent to me for publication in the fourth edition of Early Paper Money of America a color photocopy of card money belonging to the museum. You will notice in the enclosed black and white photocopy that the king has the left lower corner covered by the adjacent card and the upper right corner is off the edge. Would it be possible for your color photocopier to make one with the full face of the king showing.

We paid for all of this but if you think we should pay another \$5 for a new print we will do so.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Happy holiday,

Eric P. Newman



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Clement W. Unangst
Louisiana State Museum
P.O. Box 2448
New Orleans, LA 70176-2448

December 13, 1995

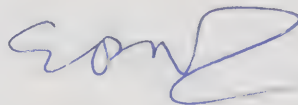
Dear Mr. Unangst:

Thank you very much for the reference items you sent on card money.

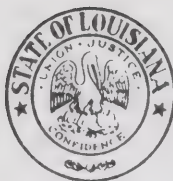
I was intrigued by the illustration of what is entitled "Card Money" but which is payable in "bon de caisse". The translation says "sample of bank note". How can I obtain a clean photocopy of the piece from the original French publication or is it clean enough in the English translation. I would like to include it in my book. This is on page 153 of the English translation of The Last Years of French Louisiana. Your photocopy came out very dark. Perhaps setting it for a lighter contrast will do the trick.

You have been very cooperative and I realize how much both of us must enjoy working as volunteers in the exciting periods of the past.

Sincerely yours,



Eric P. Newman



Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

Mark H. Hilzim
Secretary

Melinda Schwegmann
Lieutenant Governor
and Commissioner

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
OFFICE OF STATE MUSEUM

James F. Sefcik
Assistant Secretary

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

December 28, 1995

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your December 13, 1995 letter addressed to our volunteer Clement Unangst has been referred to me for reply.

Unfortunately, we are unable to fill your request for a clean photocopy of p. 153 of the English translation of *The Last years of French Louisiana*. We do not own this publication; nor do we own either of the pieces depicted on this page. Mr. Unangst borrowed the book from one of our local university libraries in order to include it on the suggested reading list enclosed in his December 1 reply to you. We suggest you procure a copy through the interlibrary loan department of your local library or write to the Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwest Louisiana, Lafayette, La. (see the title page included in Mr. Unangst's letter) in order to determine the repository holding this piece.

I am sorry we could not be of more assistance on this matter and wish you good luck with your project.

Sincerely,

Kathryn page
Curator of Maps and Manuscripts

P. O. Box 2448 (751 Chartres Street)
New Orleans, LA 70176-2448
(504) 568-6968

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PNG 501
Winthrop Carner

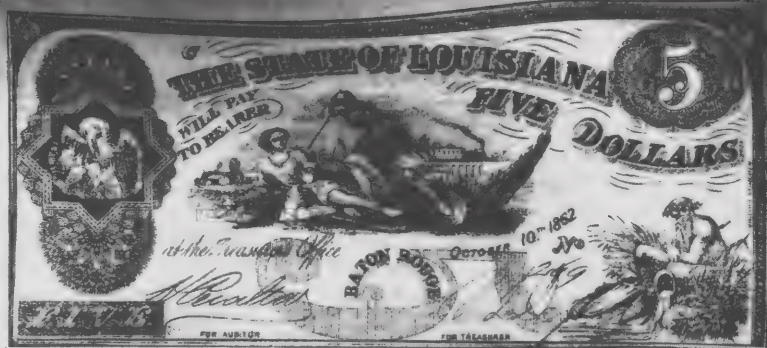
\$5 GOLD

| Date | MM | Variety | Denom. | Mintage | Certified | Grade | Note | Price |
|----------------|----|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-------|------|---------|
| 1844-C | | | \$5 | 23,631 | F-12 | — | — | 515. |
| 1845-D | | | \$5 | 90,629 | AU-58 | ΔPQ | — | 7,400. |
| 1845-O | | | \$5 | 41,000 | AU-53 | PQ | — | 3,900. |
| 1847-D | | | \$5 | 64,405 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 3,000. |
| 1847-D | | | \$5 | 64,405 | AU-55 | PQ | — | 3,600. |
| 1848-C | | | \$5 | 64,472 | VF-20 | PQ | — | 725. |
| 1848-D | | | \$5 | 47,465 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 3,900. |
| 1848-D | | | \$5 | 47,465 | VF-25 | ★ | — | 850. |
| 1849-C | | | \$5 | 64,823 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 3,000. |
| 1849-C | | | \$5 | 64,823 | AU-53 | — | — | 4,150. |
| 1849-C | | | \$5 | 64,823 | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 5,350. |
| 1849-C | | | \$5 | 64,823 | XF-40 | — | — | 1,300. |
| 1849-C | | | \$5 | 64,823 | XF-45 | — | — | 1,800. |
| 1849-D | | | \$5 | 64,823 | XF-40 | — | — | 1,500. |
| 1850-C Str. C. | | | \$5 | 63,591 | AU-55 | PQ | — | 4,350. |
| 1850-D | | | \$5 | 43,984 | XF-40 | PQ | — | 1,900. |
| 1850-D | | | \$5 | 43,984 | XF-45 | — | — | 2,300. |
| 1851-C | | | \$5 | 49,176 | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 8,900. |
| 1851-C | | | \$5 | 49,176 | VF-35 | — | — | 1,050. |
| 1851-D | | | \$5 | 62,710 | AU-58 | ★ΔPQ | — | 9,800. |
| 1852-C | | | \$5 | 72,574 | VF-35 | — | — | 1,050. |
| 1852-D | | | \$5 | 91,584 | AU-53 | — | — | 2,850. |
| 1852-D | | | \$5 | 91,584 | AU-55 | ★ΔPQ | — | 6,700. |
| 1852-D | | | \$5 | 91,584 | XF-40 | — | — | 1,200. |
| 1853-C | | | \$5 | 65,571 | XF-40 | PQ | — | 1,300. |
| 1853-D | | | \$5 | 89,678 | AU-53 | PQ | — | 2,200. |
| 1853-D | | | \$5 | 89,678 | MS-60 | — | — | 6,900. |
| 1853-D | | | \$5 | 89,678 | XF-45 | PQ | — | 1,400. |
| 1855-D | | | \$5 | 22,432 | AU-50 | — | — | 3,100. |
| 1856-O | | | \$5 | 10,000 | AU-53 | ΔPQ | — | 6,600. |
| 1856-S | | | \$5 | — | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 3,150. |
| 1857-C | | | \$5 | 31,360 | AU-53 | PQ | — | 4,100. |
| 1857-D | | | \$5 | 17,046 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 3,300. |
| 1857-D | | | \$5 | 17,046 | VF-35 | ★PQ | — | 1,150. |
| 1857-D | | | \$5 | 17,046 | XF-45 | — | — | 2,150. |
| 1858-C | | | \$5 | 38,856 | AU-53 | PQ | — | 4,900. |
| 1858-C | | | \$5 | 38,856 | AU-55 | PQ | — | 6,600. |
| 1858-C | | | \$5 | 38,856 | AU-58 | ΔPQ | — | 8,900. |
| 1858-C | | | \$5 | 38,856 | XF-45 | — | — | 2,150. |
| 1858-D | | | \$5 | 15,362 | AU-53 | PQ | — | 3,150. |
| 1858-S | | | \$5 | 18,600 | AU-50 | ΔPQ | — | 8,500. |
| 1859-C | | | \$5 | 31,847 | AU-58 | ΔPQ | — | 8,900. |
| 1859-D | | | \$5 | 10,366 | VF-35 | PQ | — | 1,350. |
| 1860-D | | | \$5 | 14,635 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 3,450. |
| 1860-D | | | \$5 | 14,635 | AU-55 | PQ | — | 5,500. |
| 1860-D | | | \$5 | 14,635 | AU-58 | ★ΔPQ | — | 9,500. |
| 1860-S | | | \$5 | 21,200 | AU-50 | ΔPQ | — | 10,500. |
| 1861 | | | \$5 | — | MS-63 | — | — | 6,100. |
| 1861-D | | | \$5 | 1,597 | XF-45 | ★ΔPQ | — | 14,500. |
| 1862-S | | | \$5 | 9,500 | VF-25 | PQ | — | 2,950. |
| 1864 | | | \$5 | 4,220 | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 6,900. |
| 1865 | | | \$5 | 1,295 | XF-40 | Δ | — | 3,300. |
| 1865-S | | | \$5 | 27,612 | AU-53 | ΔPQ | — | 12,500. |
| 1866 | | | \$5 | 6,730 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 4,200. |
| 1868 | | | \$5 | 5,725 | AU-58 | ΔPQ | — | 6,600. |
| 1868-S | | | \$5 | 52,000 | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 7,500. |
| 1870-S | | | \$5 | 17,000 | XF-40 | PQ | — | 3,500. |
| 1871-S | | | \$5 | 25,000 | XF-45 | ★ | — | 1,800. |
| 1874 | | | \$5 | 3,508 | AU-55 | Δ | — | 4,600. |
| 1874-CC | | | \$5 | 21,198 | VF-35 | PQ | — | 2,100. |
| 1875-CC | | | \$5 | 11,828 | XF-40 | PQ | — | 5,400. |
| 1878-CC | | | \$5 | 9,054 | VF-35 | PQ | — | 4,300. |
| 1879-CC | | | \$5 | 17,281 | AU-50 | PQ | — | 2,950. |
| 1883-CC | | | \$5 | 12,000 | XF-40 | ★ | — | 950. |
| 1883-CC | | | \$5 | 12,958 | XF-45 | PQ | — | 1,500. |
| 1884-CC | | | \$5 | 16,402 | AU-55 | ΔPQ | — | 4,300. |
| 1891-CC | | | \$5 | — | MS-63 | ΔPQ | — | 3,300. |
| 1893-CC | | | \$5 | 60,000 | MS-62 | ΔPQ | — | 3,100. |
| 1893-O | | | \$5 | — | MS-62 | ΔPQ | — | 2,900. |
| 1894-O | | | \$5 | 16,800 | MS-61 | ΔPQ | — | 3,100. |

\$10 GOLD

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|------|---------|
| 1839 Sm. LL | \$10 | 12,447 | VF-30 | — | 2,400. |
| 1840 | \$10 | 47,338 | MS-60 | ΔPQ | 14,000. |
| 1841 | \$10 | 63,131 | MS-60 | ΔPQ | 11,500. |
| 1841-O | \$10 | 2,500 | VF-30 | PQ | 4,850. |
| 1843-O | \$10 | 75,462 | AU-50 | ★PQ | 1,650. |
| 1845-O 45/44 | \$10 | 47,500 | XF-45 | PQ | 1,800. |
| 1848-O | \$10 | 35,850 | AU-58 | ΔPQ | 14,000. |
| 1848-O | \$10 | 35,850 | VF-35 | ★PQ | 790. |
| 1851-O | \$10 | — | MS-60 | ΔPQ | 13,500. |
| 1853 | \$10 | — | AU-58 | ★PQ | 1,600. |
| 1869-S | \$10 | 6,430 | MS-61 | ★ΔPQ | 41,500. |
| 1874-CC | \$10 | 15,767 | XF-45 | ★PQ | 4,400. |

AN EXAMPLE from Coin World's files illustrates the type of paper money issued by the state of Louisiana.



Early paper money of Louisiana on exhibit at state university

By Michele Orzano

COIN WORLD Staff

Early paper money of Louisiana is the centerpiece of a free, public exhibit titled "When Louisiana was Queen and Cotton was King" now on display at Louisiana State University's Hill Memorial Library in Baton Rouge.

The exhibit features more than 300 pieces of 19th century paper money tracing the engraver's art, Civil War history and the annals of finance in Louisiana.

Dr. Jules d'Hemecourt, curator of the display, selected and interpreted the notes and other items on display that bear witness to the state's transition from antebellum prosperity to the Civil War and through postwar financial depression.

Dr. d'Hemecourt teaches at LSU's Maniship School of Mass Communication. He is a member of the United States Civil War Center and brings a wealth of historical research to the exhibit.

The notes on display range from early "make do" financial instruments, written out on a piece of paper or a simple form, to elaborately decorated notes and bonds that show the craft of the engraver at its height.

The display is a chronological tour that begins with early statehood, including notes in French and English issued by the city of New Orleans' three municipalities. More than two dozen banks were doing business in antebellum New Orleans. One example is from the Louisiana Bank or Banque de la Louisiane, formed in 1804 — eight years before Louisiana joined the United States — and continued in existence until 1819. Another is a \$5 bilingual note — printed in French and English — dated 1814.

Notes from the Citizen's Bank (chartered in 1833) and Canal Bank (chartered in 1831) highlight the early banking period. The Citizen's Bank financed extensive development including a canal and a railroad. The Canal Bank financed the construction of a navigable canal from Rampart Street to Lake Pontchartrain.

Massive amounts of paper money were printed during the Civil War years. Of

Louisiana's 48 parishes, 42 issued their own notes during the war, as did towns, cities and numerous merchants across the state. On display is a complete denominational sequence from Pointe Coupee Parish along with notes from other parishes.

The state of Louisiana also issued its own currency. Two \$5 notes on display show an allegorical vignette of the South defeating the North — one was issued in Baton Rouge in 1862 and the other from Shreveport dated 1863.

Also on display are examples of notes issued by Louisiana cities and towns as well as merchants and vendors. A sampling of Confederate States of America notes and bonds are on display. The lowest denomination of CSA notes to circulate in Louisiana was 50 cents with the highest at \$1,000. Between 1861 and 1864, the CSA issued 70 major types of notes. There were also more than 175 distinct types of bonds issued by the CSA. Included in the display of CSA notes is an explanation of how Dixie got its name.

Notes and bonds issued during the years of Reconstruction as well as bonds issued for Confederate veterans and widows are also on display. After the Civil War, Southern states had a severe shortage of circulating currency. Many municipalities issued notes to supply their local areas with a means of conducting business.

The state of Louisiana also contributed three notes featuring Presidents Andrew Johnson (\$5), George Washington (\$10) and Thomas Jefferson (\$20), in an effort to alleviate the money shortage.

The exhibit is sponsored by the LSU Libraries with the assistance of the United States Civil War Center, and includes materials loaned by a private collector. Also on loan are items from the LSU Libraries' Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, which include an assortment of rare paper money donated by collector Jack A. Andonie.

The free exhibit runs through March 31 and is open to the public Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday hours vary. Call (504) 388-6551 for more details. **GW**

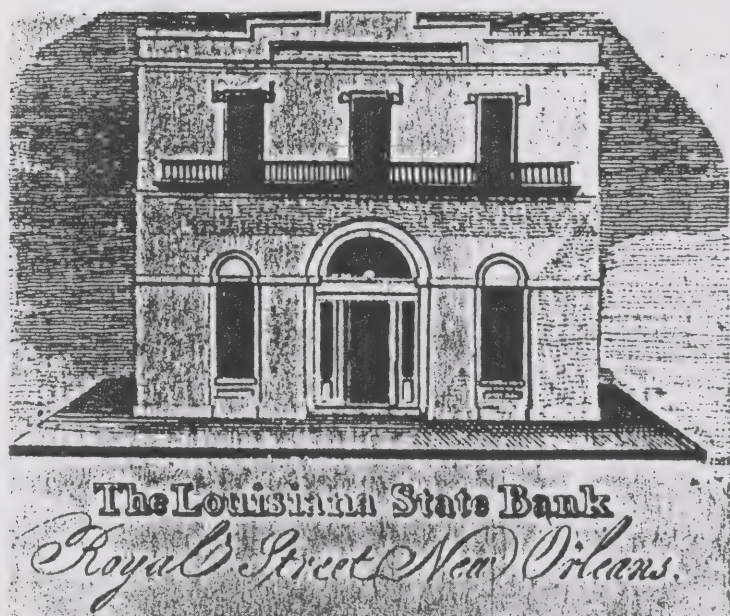
DAVIS from Page 1

According to numismatic researcher John I.

grams each, and are engraved on a Mexican silver 8-real coin as the host planchet

Coin World 3/13/95 p. 8

from *New Orleans: A Pictorial History*, Leonard V. Huber,
(Crown Publishers, Inc., N.Y.), 1971.
Banks Come into Their Own

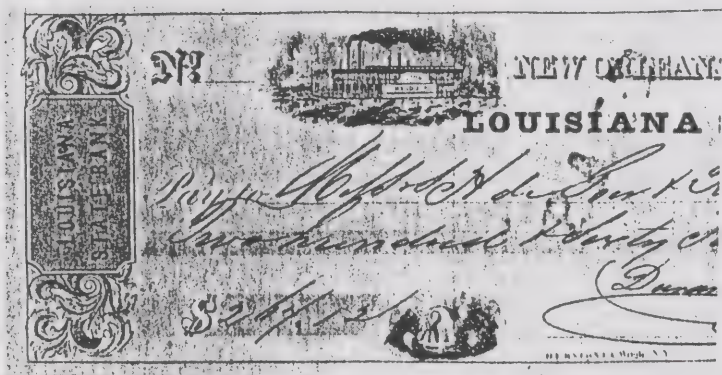


59

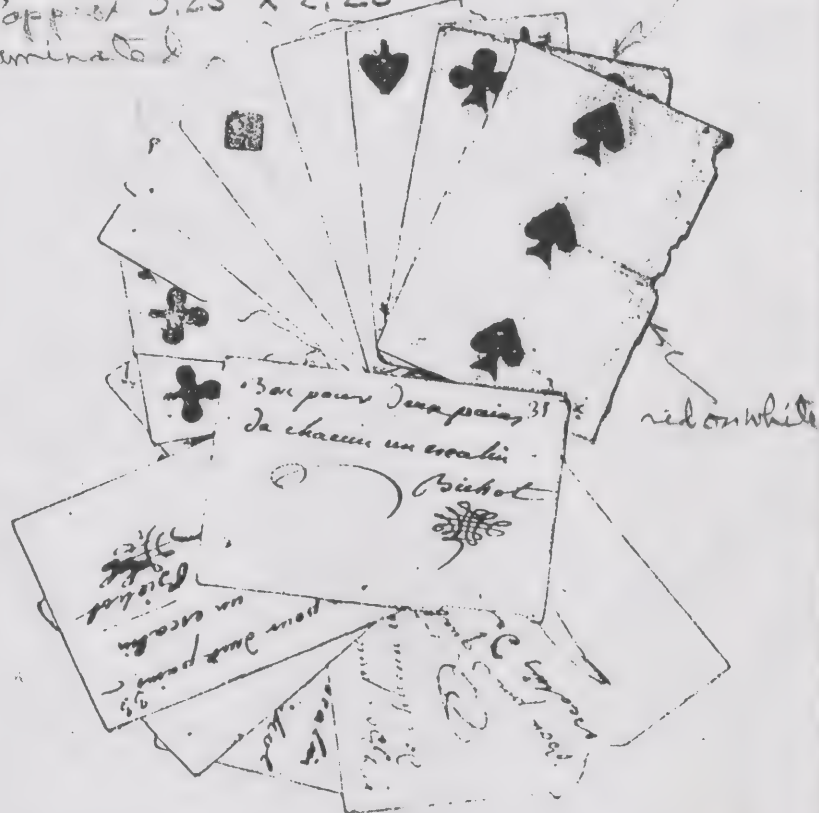
59 New Orleans's banks have had a checkered history. Excessive capitalization, poor banking laws, the panic of 1837, the capture of the city and its long occupation during Reconstruction, the panics of 1873 and 1879, and the bank holiday of 1933 form vivid chapters in the century and a half of New Orleans banking. One of the most interesting old buildings still standing in the Vieux Carré is the Louisiana State Bank, seen here in 1821 at the corner of Royal and Conti streets (now Manheim Galleries). Built from the design of the eminent architect Benjamin H. B. Latrobe, it was chartered in 1818 with a capital of \$2 million. Very successfully operated, it withstood the panic of 1837 and went through the Civil War. It was converted into the State National Bank in 1870. *From City Directory, 1821*

60 Its checks bore vignettes of the steamer *John Randolph* and the pelican and her brood, the state emblem.

60



(L.S.M. 1779 042202)
approx 3.25" x 2.25"
laminated



61 During earlier days, around 1780, there was a shortage of specie, which was being quickly gobbled up by traders and speculators. Paper currency of various kinds was used in its place, but since this often became worn and illegible through frequent handling, use was sometimes made of cards—even playing cards, which, as the backs were usually plain, could quickly be converted into legal tender by writing in the amounts over an official signature. The illustration depicts a curious example of the use of playing cards as merchandise "scrip," rather than ordinary currency. The cards are numbered, and bear on their backs an inscription entitling the bearer to receive

(presumably from a bakery or storehouse) a stated quantity of bread of a given value. Most of them were signed "Bichot" and were good for two loaves of bread each worth one *escalin* (i.e., one "bit" or 12½ sous). *Courtesy Louisiana State Museum*

62 The Bank of Louisiana, chartered in 1824, issued an elaborate bank note, which featured a view of the bank building. Generously capitalized by the state and its stockholders, this bank, too, was successfully operated. In 1830, it had a paid-in capitalization of \$4 million and \$867,000 in specie on hand. Its handsome colonnaded office, still standing on Royal and Conti streets opposite the Louisiana State Bank building, was erected in 1826. The building is being converted for the Greater New Orleans Tourist and Convention Center.

The Office of "Commissaire Ordonnateur" in French Louisiana,
1731-1763: A Study in French Colonial Administration

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

in

The Latin American Studies Institute

by

Donald Jile Lemieux

B.S., University of New Mexico, 1962

M.A., Xavier University, 1963

May 1972

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There was not enough hard currency in the treasury to meet the government's expenses for the first six months of 1733.⁵ In May of that year, Governor Bienville and "ordonnateur" Salmon recommended the use of bills of exchange to move the tobacco crop.⁶

The shortage of specie in Louisiana became so critical that the crown suggested on September 15, 1733, the issuance of card money similar to that already in use in New France with one exception: the cards would be considered at par with silver and bills of exchange at the royal warehouses. By this the French government hoped that the new medium would stabilize the price of merchandise and supplies.⁷ However, the home government, cautious not to further confuse the financial situation, ordered Bienville and Salmon to ascertain how the colonists would accept the new currency. About seven months later, on April 3, 1734, the colonial administrators reported that after examining conditions in the colony, they saw no reason why card money could not be issued. However, they recommended a delay of two to three years before putting the new currency into circulation for two reasons.

⁵Ibid., 123-124; and Salmon to Maurepas, New Orleans, February 16, 1733, AC, C13A17.

⁶Surrey, Commerce, 124; and Bienville and Salmon to Maurepas, New Orleans, May 12, 1733, AC, C13A16.

⁷Surrey, Commerce, 124; Maurepas to Bienville and Salmon, Versailles, September 15, 1733, AC, B59; Bienville and Salmon to Maurepas, New Orleans, April 3, 1734, AC, C13A18; and Dunbar Rowland and A. G. Sanders, eds., Mississippi Provincial Archives (3 vols.; Jackson, Mississippi: Press of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1927), III, 646-649.

THE LAST YEARS
OF
FRENCH LOUISIANA

by
Marc de Villiers du Terrage

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Center for Louisiana Studies
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mont, Mazan, Raguet, [Jean-François] Huchet de Kernion, etc. Later this other letter was also handed to Kerlérec:

We, the undersigned businessmen, established in New Orleans, declare that it has become known to one of us that ill-intentioned persons had presented or caused to be presented to the Minister of Marine that Mr. de Kerlérec, our governor, hindered and harassed us in the conduct of our businesses in this province. We have had no part in such statements which are as indecent as they are slanderous. We declare that, far from complaining directly or indirectly about the sage and prudent administration of Mr. de Kerlérec, our governor, or of any act prejudicial to our business committed by him, we have only the highest praise for the protection of his good offices which he has granted us on all occasions during the course of the war which has just ended, both for the relief from suffering of inhabitants who were in need and for the advantages which have resulted for each of us. In virtue of which, we hasten to seize the occasion of expressing our most complete gratitude, etc.

April 29, 1763

Braquier, L. Milhet, Caresse, Blache, Joseph Millet, La Forcade d'Argenton, [Gabriel] Fuselier de la Claire,²⁵ Gaillardie, Baure, [Antoine Gilbert de] St. Maxent,²⁶ [Henri] Voix, Olivier, [François] Caminade, Braquier, Jr., [Pierre] La Clède [Liguest],²⁷ [Denis] Braud,²⁸ Raguet, [Jean-Arnauld-Valentin] Bobé [Descloseaux],²⁹ Lauthé, Frolio, Giraudau, [Isaac] Monsanto,³⁰ Viviat, Le Comte, Marmajou, Rivière,

25. [Annotator's note: Fuselier (1722-?), a New Orleans merchant, and, from 1770 to 1774, commandant of the Attakapas post.]

26. [Annotator's note: St. Maxent, a New Orleans merchant who later befriended and provided financial assistance to Spanish governor Antonio de Ulloa.]

27. [Annotator's note: La Clède-Liguest (1724?-1778), a native of Bedous, France, founded St. Louis, Missouri, in 1764.]

28. [Annotator's note: Braud, a native of Martinique, was given, in 1764, a printing monopoly in Louisiana. In October 1768, he printed a memorial containing the grievances of the Louisiana rebels against Governor Antonio de Ulloa.]

29. [Annotator's note: Bobé-Descloseaux had served as *ad-interim* *ordonnateur* from March 15, 1757 to April 15, 1758.]

30. [Annotator's note: Monsanto, a native of the Hague, established an unsuccessful mercantile business at Curagoa in 1755, and moved to New Orleans two years later. He was temporarily exiled from the Crescent City in 1769 because of his Jewish faith.]

Goyan, [Pierre] Cádiz,³¹ Poulangrand.

We have seen, in the minister's letter of reprimand to Rochemore, that the last issuance of paper money had been severely criticized. Kerlérec had constantly pointed out the ever increasing number of cash bills in circulation. (There were then, in the colony, cash bills amounting to the respectable sum of 5,646,000 *livres*.) He complained also that the letters of exchange were reserved only for Rochemore's protégés.

This question of paper money, of card money, as it was called, and its conversion at certain times to letters of exchange drawn on the treasury of the Ministry of Marine, comes up so often and is of such great importance in the history of Louisiana, that we must furnish a few explanations on this subject.

We shall first give one of Rochemore's letters which gives a good explanation of the situation, and reveals his views on the question, at least at the moment he arrived.

... Bills of paper money, which are a sort of receipt given by the treasurer for purchases, or a statement of receipt of goods, until he can furnish letters of exchange to the suppliers, are defective in several respects. After a very short time in circulation, they become worn and torn, to the point that it is difficult, especially for the common people and Negroes, to determine their value. It is also certain that the paper on which they are printed seems somehow to depreciate them, to the point that individuals would be more restrained in their purchases and their other expenses, if they had only gold or silver money to pay for them; and the merchant would be satisfied with a smaller profit when selling to the crown or to individuals. However, the greatest inconvenience which necessarily results from this is the *agio*,³² or trading of letters of exchange and silver specie from Spain, for this paper money which loses a great deal in discounts in the transaction. This *agio* has become a branch of the restricted commerce of Louisiana. A part of these bills, in circulation in the market place, which one could not convert to letters of exchange at the time of their being printed, because of the great expense, were the first motives. Their

31. [Annotator's note: Cádiz unsuccessfully attempted to smuggle slaves into Louisiana in 1768. Ulloa's opposition to Cádiz's venture was cited as one of the colonists' main grievances during the Rebellion of 1768.]

32. [Annotator's note: *Agio* is the difference between the face value and the real value of currency.]

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 100 bonds of 5,000 livres | 1,000 bonds of 40 livres |
| 100 bonds of 4,000 livres | 1,000 bonds of 20 livres |
| 200 bonds of 3,000 livres | 2,000 bonds of 12 livres |
| 300 bonds of 3,000 livres | 3,000 bonds of 6 livres |
| 600 bonds of 1,000 livres | 10,000 bonds of 3 livres |
| 1,000 bonds of 500 livres | 10,000 bonds of 48 sols |
| 1,000 bonds of 300 livres | 10,000 bonds of 24 sols |
| 1,000 bonds of 200 livres | 10,000 bonds of 12 sols |
| 1,000 bonds of 100 livres | 10,000 bonds of 6 sols |
| 1,000 bonds of 50 livres | |

The memoir adds,

The present bills of currency were introduced into the colony by Messrs. *les ordonnateurs* for lack of other currency to pay service expenses.

In earlier times, these bills were cashed in every year and were instantly converted into letters of exchange; but now, it is no longer the same. Everyone is suspicious of the bills,

1. because they are signed only by the *ordonnateur* and the comptroller, and because the *ordonnateur* and the comptroller who signed the first are no longer here:

2. because their successors increase the number of these bills by their own authority;

3. because they fix at will the dates of issue of the letters of exchange and give them only to their friends and their cronies;

4. because people suppose that none of these bills is authorized by His Majesty and fear, as in 1745, devaluation of their money.

... We observe further that there can be abuses in expenses and consumption which caused the number of bills to increase, and also in the number of letters of exchange which derive from them. If that is the case, the authorities must seek out and interrogate those who are guilty of this, and to punish them by making them pay. However, the public and the business people, bearers of this paper money, and who accepted it in good faith, like cash, can not, without injustice, be denied their payment.

However, not everybody was against paper currency. A certain Thomas Smith, an English trader, defended it, perhaps simply because he was gambling on its value.

The small amount of gold and silver that the Spanish bring to the colony is exchanged for paper currency; the paper, for merchandise. The merchandise goes to a foreign country (first advantage); the money, which is useless in the colony, passes on into France (second advantage). If the invention of paper money is admirable, if it is useful

in finance, advantageous in commerce, it is even more useful than at the time that one has to draw up letters of exchange for the amount which is either assessed then or already established. Without this, the problem caused by uncertainty on such an important subject and the risks that are taken by the public in good faith removes all profits, thus bringing the price down to a very reasonable level.

It is certain that the time allowed to present the paper currency to the treasury, to convert it to letters of exchange, was almost always too short. It was often reduced to twenty days, and even to twelve.

These time periods were absolutely insufficient to allow the majority of merchants to collect their bills; only the *ordonnateur's* friends, notified in advance, profited from them.

"To announce the drawing up [of the letters of exchange], they waited for the arrival of one of the king's warships, instead of setting definite and fixed dates."

Further, since the number of letters of exchange was always minimal, with respect to the paper currency in circulation, all those who were refused exchange for their paper money, were frustrated and could certainly suspect favoritism, but that was still not the most important disadvantage.

If fewer goods arrived in the king's supply houses, fewer old bills returned to the treasury, because of the reduced amount of sales. The less the merchants sold, the more they had to buy. Since there was no money coming in anymore,³³ it became necessary constantly issue new paper money which accumulated in the public's hands. If, each year, the authorities had exchanged the entire amount, or at least half of the letters of exchange payable in France and in specie, there would have been no problem. However, the *ordonnateurs* knew from experience that all arrivals in France of letters of exchange, no matter how small the amounts, resulted in their being severely reprimanded. Further, the merchandise sent was not very well received and most often went unpaid. From this resulted the need to reduce the number of letters of exchange drawn up. However, the fewer letters delivered to the public, the more paper money was discredited and more of it had to be printed. It was a vicious circle.

33. The taxes were minimal and the tariffs were drastically reduced by the war. To compensate partially for the deficit, Kerlérec proposed a tax of 6 livres on each slave, as well as the sale of certain buildings which were worthless and expensive to maintain.

The ministers said to the principal officials in Louisiana: Defend yourselves against the English; make the Indians rise up against them; try to keep alive, but do not let it cost us anything. They could also have added: If we do not send you any help, it is because we cannot spend anything on you. Consequently, we do not want your letters of exchange which would force us to pay here what we do not want to spend there. The result of this policy was that the uncertain reception in France of letters of exchange caused them to be discounted from ten to twenty percent.

Since France no longer sent either money or merchandise, while war tripled the colony's expenses, a continual issuance of paper money became indispensable.

We must praise Kerlérec for having taken the strict measures necessary to the colony's defense, but we must admit that Rochemore did not have the choice of means to execute them. When the minister reprimands him for having issued paper money, *without his authorization*, the reproach is unjust. Kerlérec thought he had issued *too many* of them; that is an evaluation, but it is quite difficult now to make a firm judgment on the question.

The governor's opposition to the issuance of paper money; the refusal of the *ordonnateur* to come to an agreement with him on the subject, the inhabitants' knowledge of the minister's anger—all that did not help to diminish the growing discredit of the bills.

Here is the amount of bills printed from 1748 to 1765, by the various *ordonnateurs*.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Michel | 715,062 |
| 2. Descloseaux | 1,319,000 |
| 3. Rochemore | 3,505,266 |
| 4. Foucault | 1,547,366 |
| 5. D'Abbadie | 618,294 |

One can see then that, in spite of the minister's anger, Rochemore's successors were also constrained to issue them.

CHAPTER VII

Kerlérec Is Recalled
(1762-1763)

Landing of the Angoumois Regiment. Rochemore's dismissal. Recall of the compromised officers. Treaty of Fontainebleau. Abandonment of New Orleans. Treaty of Paris. Cession of Mobile and the Illinois Territory. Arrival of D'Abbadie; his instructions. Kerlérec's departure.

The great event for Louisiana in the year 1762 was the arrival of the ships *Médée*, *Bien-Aimé*, and *Fortune* which anchored on April 29 with a number of dispatches, troops and various merchandise. A fourth ship, *Bien-Acquit*,¹ a slow ship, on which were Mr. [Jean-Jacques-Blaise] d'Abbadie,² the new *ordonnateur*, and Mr. de Jumilhac, troop commander, was captured by the British.

In the colony, joy was great because, for four years, no ship of the crown, except the *Biche*, had entered the Mississippi River.

On board these ships were Mr. [marquis] de Frémur with the general staff of the Angoumois Regiment and the companies, of which one was composed of grenadiers; they formed a total of more than 400 men. At departure, this regiment was completed with soldiers of the Bigonne Regiment, making 51 officers and 687 soldiers. From a document in the Archives of the [French] War Ministry, the rank of the soldiers aboard these ships is:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| <i>Médée</i> | 19 officers | 205 soldiers |
| <i>Fortune</i> | 5 officers | 80 soldiers |
| <i>Bien-Aimé</i> | 11 officers | 161 soldiers |
| TOTAL | 35 officers | 446 soldiers |

The *Bien-Acquit* carried 11 officers and 161 soldiers and the *Ressource* (?), 5 officers and 80 soldiers. What became of this last ship? Was it captured by

1. [Annotator's note: D'Abbadie is relying here upon Foucault's report to Choiseul. British records, however, suggest that the vessel was actually the *Duc de Fronsac*.]

2. [Annotator's note: For a short biography of D'Abbadie, see below, Chapter VIII.]

Letter of Exchange signed by Foucault:

Colonies

At New Orleans, the 5th of November 1763.

Louisiana

For -L 1000. --

Fiscal Year of 1763

Monsieur:

No. 109

Second

In six months from sight it will please you to pay against this second of exchange, the first one not having been paid, to the order of Monsieur de Bombelle, Naval Ensign, the sum of one thousand livres for value received from the said sieur in the same amount in old notes of this colony, in conformity with orders issued by Monsieur the Ordonnateur, for which sum I will render you account against expenses of this colony in the course of the present fiscal year of one thousand seven Hundred and Sixty Three.

I am, Monsieur,

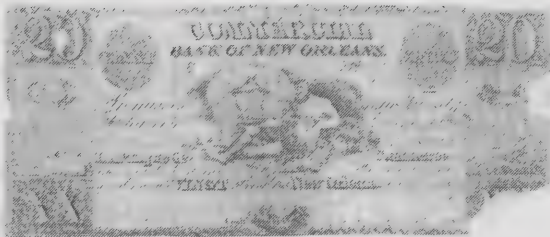
To Monsieur
Monsieur Baudard de Nauvesir
Treasurer-General
of the French Colonies
at Paris

Countersigned
by us, Commissioner
of Marine, fulfilling and obedient
the functions of
ordonnateur,
in Louisiana in
the absence of Monsieur
D'abbadie
D. N. FOUCAULT

Your very humble
and obedient
Servant
E. DUTERNAU

*
* No. For -L 5000. *
*
* Colony of Louisiana *
*
* Good for Five thousand livres on *
* the Treasury, on account of lawful *
* expenses of government, in confor- *
* mity with the intentions of the King *
* at New Orleans, the 176. . *
*
* Countersigned by us as Commissioner- *
* Ordonnateur. *
*

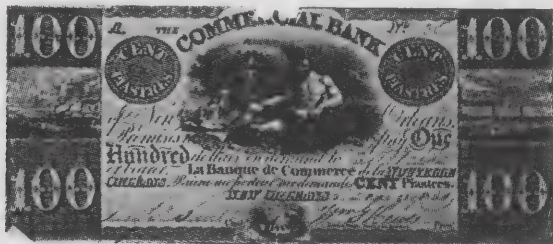
Sample of Bank Note



C6 \$20 — 18.: 1830s RWH VG VF Unc
Cft. of the above. 65.00 — —

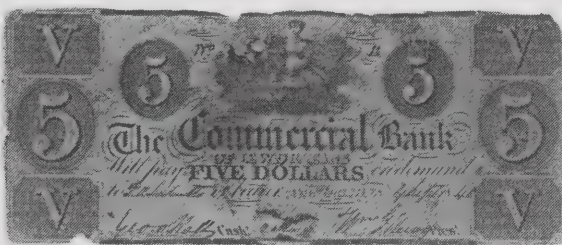


G8 \$50 — 18.: (1830s-40s) RWH Proof
325.

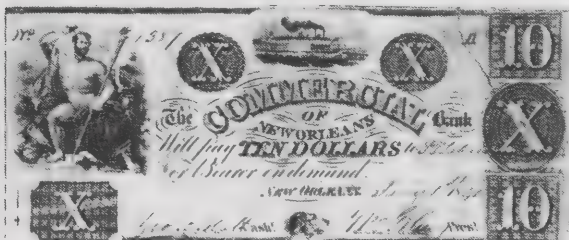


G10 \$100 — 18.: 1830s-40s RWH VG VF Unc
125. 200. —

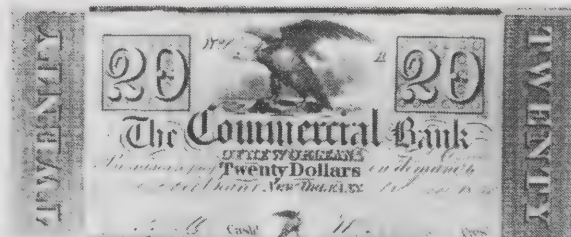
Altered, Spurious and Unattributed Non-Genuine Notes



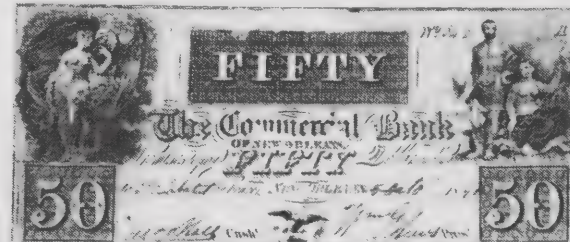
A5 \$5 — 18.: 1840 RWH&E, RW&H VG VF Unc
Altered from \$5, Commercial Bank of Enterprise,
MS-70-G8. 75.00 125. —



A10 \$10 — 18.: ca. 1840 RWH&E, RW&H VG VF Unc
Altered from \$10 Commercial Bank of Enterprise,
MS-70-G10. 85.00 140. —



A15 \$20 — 18.: ca. 1840 RWH&E, RW&H VG VF Unc
Altered from \$20 Commercial Bank of Enterprise,
MS-70-G12. 100. 175. —

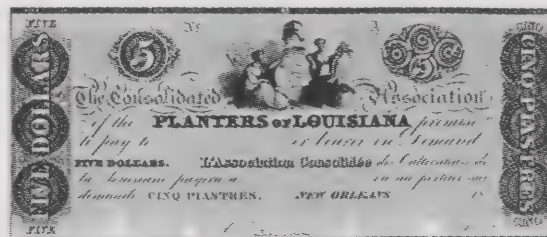


A20 \$50 — 18.: ca. 1840 RWH&E, RW&H VG VF Unc
Altered from \$50 Commercial Bank of Enterprise,
MS-70-G14. 100. 175. —

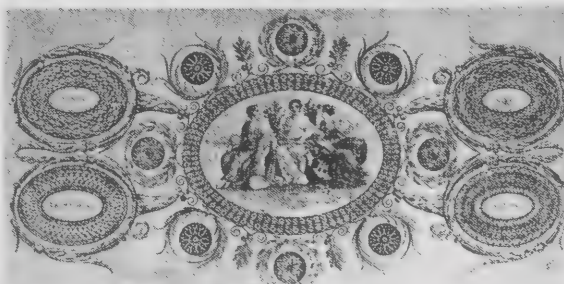
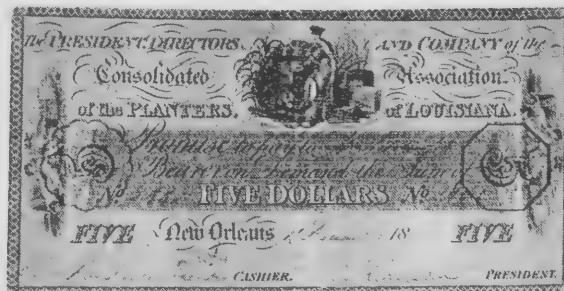
LA-40 CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA, 1827-42+

Fate: taken over by the state and wound up over an extended period.

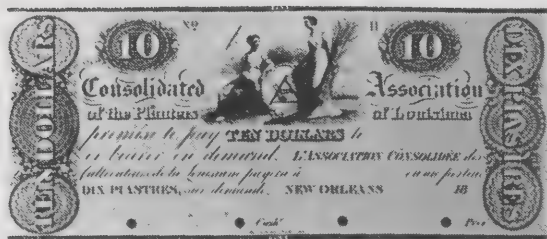
Genuine Notes, Raised Notes and Counterfeits



G2 \$5 — 18.: (late 1820s-30s) DP Proof
300.



G4 \$5 — 18.: 1830s P&H VG VF Unc
Back: black. 250. 350. —



G6 \$10 —18—: (late 1820s-30s) DP

Proof
300.

G8 \$10 —18—: 1830s P&H

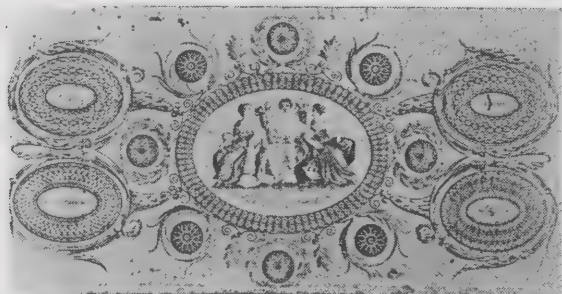
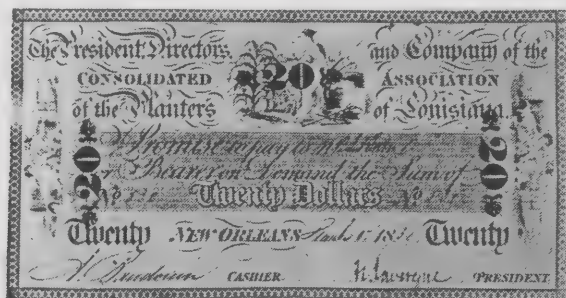
NDA; similar to \$5, G4.

SENC

G10 \$20 —18—: (late 1820s-30s) DP

NDA; similar to \$50, G24.

SENC



G12 \$20 —18—: 1830s P&H

VG VF Unc
200. 350. —



G14 \$50 —18—: (late 1820s-30s) DP

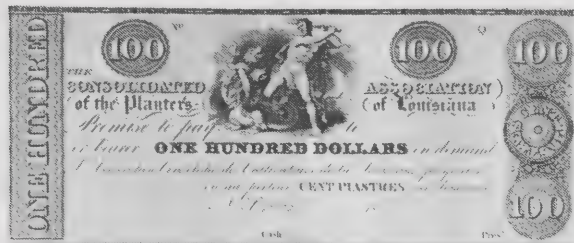
Printed on white paper.

Proof
325.

G14a \$50 —18—: (late 1830s) DP

As above, except printed on yellow paper.

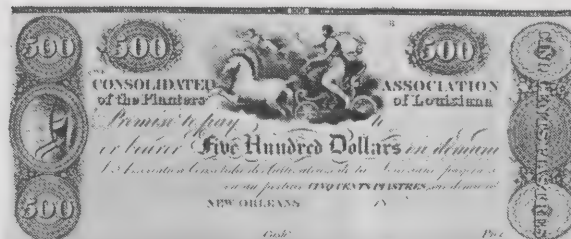
SENC



G18 \$100 —18—: (late 1820s-30s) DP

Printed on white paper.

Proof
350.



G22 \$500 —18—: (late 1820s-30s) DP

Printed on white paper.

Proof
500.

G22a \$500 —18—: late 1830s DP

As above, except printed on rose-colored paper.

SENC

R5 \$500 —18—: late 1830s DP

Raised from \$50, G14a.

SENC

Altered, Spurious and Unattributed Non-Genuine Notes

N5 \$50 —18—: 1838 Unknown

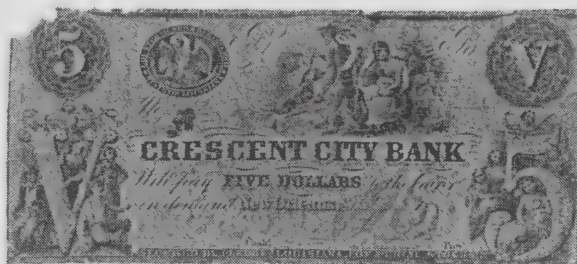
C: bank building.

SENC

LA-45 CRESCENT CITY BANK, 1857-ca.62

Fate: closed.

I - FREE BANK ISSUE (1857-61)



G2a \$5 —18—: 1850s RWH&E VG VF Unc
Tint: orange. Back: orange. 125. — —

G2b \$5 —18—: late 1850s-60s RWH&E, ABNCo. mono. SENC

As above, except for imprint.

G4a \$10 —18—: 1850s RWH&E SENC

Tint: orange script TEN. Back: orange. Same as G10b, except for imprint.



G4b \$10 —18—: late 1850s-60s RWH&E, ABNCo. mono. VG VF Unc
As above, except for imprint. 125. 200. —

G6a \$20 —18—: 1850s RWH&E SENC

C: state die & 20; negroes picking cotton, one carrying basket. L: TWENTY/woman feeding chickens. R: 20/portrait of Martha Washington/TWENTY. BS: crescent. (Tint: orange). (Back: orange).

G8a \$50 —18—: 1850s RWH&E SENC

C: 50; two women std., flanking anvil. L: state die/girl/FIFTY. R: 50/men weighing cotton/FIFTY. BS: crescent. (Tint: orange). (Back: orange).

G46 \$100 — 18.: 1810s MDF
NDA; similar to \$10, G24.

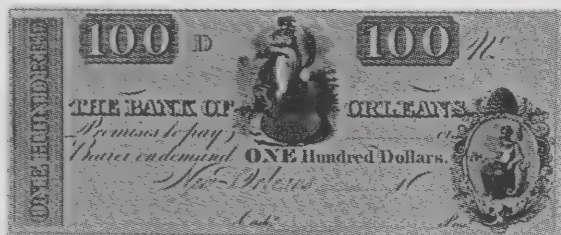
SENC

G48 \$100 — 18.: 1810s W. Harrison
C: 100; eagle with sheaf & anchor; 100. L&R: oval female portrait/oval female portrait.

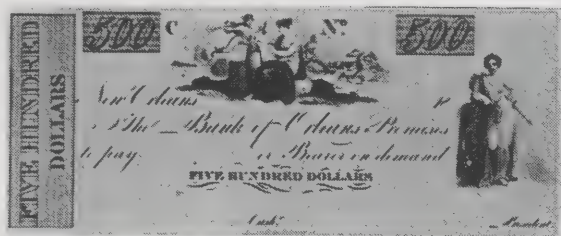
SENC



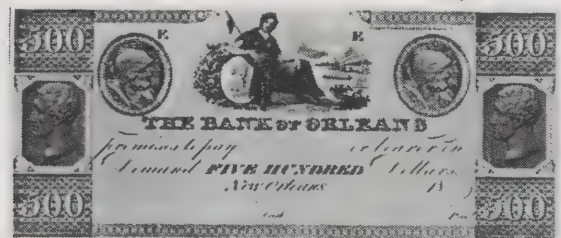
C48 \$100 — 18.: 1817-23 W. Harrison VG VF Unc
Cft. of the above. 150. — —



G50 \$100 — 18.: (1820s-?) FDU Proof
350.



G54 \$500 — 18.: (1820s) FDU Proof
500.



G56 \$500 — 18.: (1830s-40s) DUB&S Proof
500.

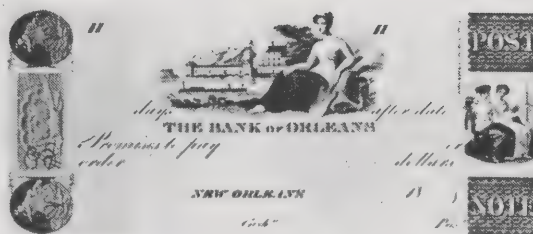
G60 \$1000 — 18.: 1820s FDU
NDA; similar to \$100 & 500, G50 and 54.

SENC



G62 \$1000 — 18.: (1830s-40s) DUB&S Proof
600.

B. POST NOTE



G70 \$ — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Denomination filled in by hand. 250.

Altered, Spurious and Unattributed Non-Genuine Notes

N5 \$10 — 18.: (1830s) Unknown SENC
C: two eagles with motto "HOPE".

N10 \$50 — 18.: (1820s) Unknown SENC
NDA. Letter L; W. McF. Saul, Cash.

II - POST NOTES PAYABLE ON WHICH THE PLACE PAYABLE IS NOT FILLED IN

G72 \$5 — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Design PN5A. 300.

G74 \$10 — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Design PN10A. 300.

G76 \$20 — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Design PN20A. 300.

G78 \$50 — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Design PN50A. 325.

G80 \$100 — 18.: (1830s) DUB&S Proof
Design PN100A. 350.

LA-130 PLANTERS BANK, 1811-26

Fate: closed.



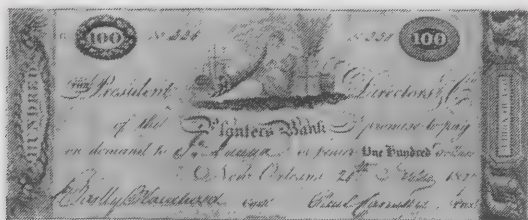
G8 \$5 — 18.: 1810s-20s W. Harrison VG VF Unc
125. 200. —



G12 \$10 — 18.: 1810s-20s W. Harrison VG VF Unc
125. 200. —

G16 \$20 — 18.: 1810s-20s W. Harrison SENC
NDA

G20 \$50 — 18.: 1810s-20s W. Harrison SENC
NDA

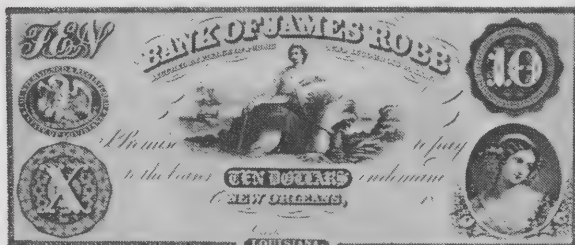


G24 \$100 — 18.: 1810s-20s W. Harrison VG VF Unc
150. 250. —

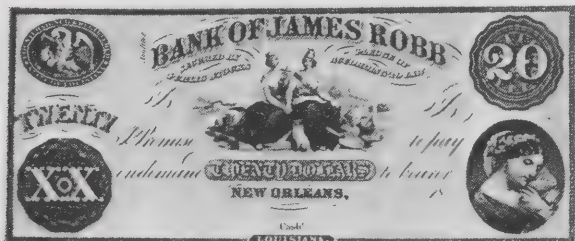
LA-135 BANK OF JAMES ROBB, 1857-59

Fate: became the Merchants Bank (2nd), New Orleans, LA-95.

G2 \$5 — 18.: 1857-58 RWH&E VG VF Unc
C: woman std., leaning on cornucopia, ship in bkgd. L: 5/state die/FIVE. R: 5/oval female portrait.
150. 250. —



G4 \$10 — 18.: (1857-58) RWH&E Proof
300.



G6 \$20 — 18.: (1857-58) RWH&E Proof
300.

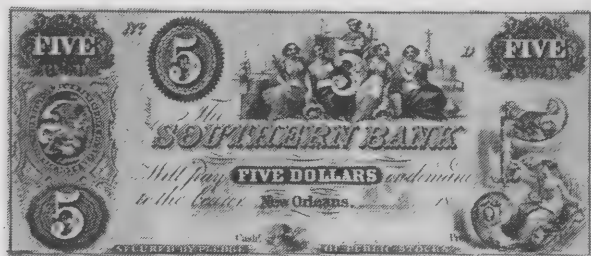
G8 \$50 — 18.: 1857-58 RWH&E SENC
C: 50; woman std., leaning on shield & holding spear, strongbox, barrels, etc., steamship in bkgd. L: state die/oval female portrait/FIFTY. R: FIFTY/Justice stdg.

G10 \$100 — 18.: 1857-58 RWH&E SENC
C: three women std., cherubs, wheel & anvil, ship in bkgd. L: 100/state die/100. R: 100/two women with staff.

LA-140 SOUTHERN BANK, ca.1854-79

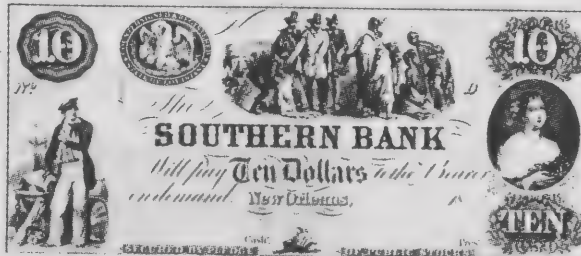
Fate: closed.

Genuine Notes, Raised Notes and Counterfeits



G2a \$5 — 18.: (1850s) RWH&E Proof
Back (issued notes): red-brown. 350

G2b \$5 — 18.: late 1850s RWH&E, ABNCo. SENC
mono.
As above, except for imprint.



G4a \$10 — 18.: (1850s) RWH&E Proof
Back (issued notes): red-brown. Face Proof 350.
Back Proof 150

G4b \$10 — 18.: 1850s RWH&E, ABNCo. SENC
mono.
As above, except for imprint.



G6a \$20 — 18.: (1850s) RWH&E Proof
Back (issued notes): red-brown. 350.

G6b \$20 — 18.: late 1850s RWH&E, ABNCo. SENC
mono.
As above, except for imprint.

G8a \$50 — 18.: 1850s RWH&E SENC
C: 50; Liberty reclining, partly draped in flag, globe over left shoulder, eagle over rt., ships in bkgd. L: FIFTY/state die/two sea horses. R: 50/oval portrait of Washington/50. BS: cogwheels, bales, etc.
Back (issued notes): red-brown.

G8b \$50 — 18.: late 1850s RWH&E, ABNCo. SENC
mono.
As above, except for imprint.



G10a \$100 — 18.: (1850s) RWH&E Proof
C: woman reclining in front of shield, arm resting on strongbox, train, bales, factory & ship in left bkgd., two milkmaids & two cows in rt. bkgd. L: state die/oval male portrait/100. R: 100/Indian woman std. on rock with baby/100. BS: shield.
Back (issued notes): red-brown. Back Proof 150

quoy voulant pourvoir, Elle a ordonné et ordonne ce qui suit :

(Suivent les art. I, II, III, IV et V, de même teneur que ceux de l'Ordonnance qui précède).

ORDONNANCE DU ROY

*Pour une augmentation de 280,000 livres
en monnoye de carte.*

De Versailles, le 17 avril 1749.

(L'exposé des motifs et les articles de cette ordonnance sont les mêmes que ceux de l'ordonnance du 12 mai 1733).

ORDONNANCE

*Pour la fabrication de 200 m. livres de monnoye de
carte qui aura cours à la Louisianne.*

Versailles, le 14 septembre 1735.

(Cartes de 20, 15, 10, 5 liv.; 1 liv. 10 sols, 1 liv. 5 sols, 12 sols 6 den, et 6 sols 3 den.).

Sa Majesté estant informée que les Espèces d'or et d'argent qu'Elle a fait porter à la Louisianne pour les dépenses de ceste Colonie depuis qu'Elle a accepté la rétrocession qui lui en a été faite par la Compagnie des Indes, ont repassé successivement en France, ce qui, en causant l'anéantissement du commerce intérieur de la Colonie, empesche l'accroissement de ses établissemens, et par une suite nécessaire, fait tomber le commerce extérieur de la Colonie. Elle a fait examiner les moyens de remédier à ces inconvéniens également préjudiciables au commerce du Royaume et à ses sujets de la Louisianne, et par le compte qu'Elle s'en est fait rendre, Elle a reconnu qu'il n'y en avoit point de plus convenables que l'établissement d'une monnoye de carte particulière qui auroit cours dans la Colonie, qui sera reçue dans les magasins de Sa Majesté en paiement de la poudre et autres munitions et marchandises qui y seront vendues et pour laquelle il pourra être délivré des lettres de change sur le trésorier général de la Marine en exercice chaque année; Elle s'est déterminée d'autant plus volontiers à y établir cette monnoye qu'Elle est informée que les habitans de la Louisianne en souhaitent l'établissement et que d'ailleurs un pareil arrangement qui a été fait depuis quelques années en Canada où l'on éprouvoit les mesmes inconvéniens qui excitent l'attention de Sa Majesté par rapport à la Louisianne, y a produit les avantages qu'Elle se propose pour cette dernière Colonie en y procurant l'augmentation des établissemens et celle du commerce

intérieur et extérieur, et Sa Majesté voulant sur ce expliquer ses intentions, Elle a ordonné et ordonne ce qui suit :

Art. I^{er}. — Il sera fabriqué pour la somme de 200 m. liv. de monnoye de carte de 20 liv., de 15 liv., de 10 liv., de 5 liv., de 2 liv. 10^s, de 1 liv. 5^s, de 12^s 6^d et de 6^s 3^d, lesquelles cartes seront empreintes des armes de Sa Majesté et écrites et signées par le contrôleur de la Marine à la Nouvelle Orléans.

Art. II. — Les cartes de 20 liv., de 15 liv., de 10 liv., de 5 liv. et de 2 liv. 10^s seront aussi signées par le gouverneur de la Louisiane et par le commissaire ordonnateur.

Art. III. — Celles de 1 liv. 5^s, de 12^s 6^d et de 6^s 3^d seront seulement paraphées par le commissaire ordonnateur.

Art. IV. — La fabrication desdites 200 m. liv. de monnoye de carte pourra être faite en plusieurs fois différentes, et il sera dressé pour chaque fabrication quatre procès verbaux, dont un sera remis au gouverneur, un autre au commissaire ordonnateur, le troisième sera déposé et enregistré au bureau du contrôle à la Nouvelle Orléans et le quatrième sera envoyé au secrétaire d'Etat ayant le département de la Marine.

Art. V. — Défend Sa Majesté aux gouverneur, commissaire ordonnateur et contrôleur, d'en écrire, signer et parapher pour une somme plus forte que celle de 200 m. liv., et à toutes personnes de contrefaire lesdites cartes, à peine d'être poursuivies comme faux monnoyeurs et punies comme tels.

Art. VI. — Veut Sa Majesté que la monnoye de carte faite en exécution de la présente ordonnance, ayt cours dans ladite Colonie pour la valeur écrite sur icelle et qu'elle soit reçue par les garde magasins établis dans ladite Colonie en paiement de la poudre, munitions et marchandises qui seront vendues des magasins de Sa Majesté, ainsi que par le trésorier, pour le paiement des lettres de change qu'il tirera sur les trésoriers généraux de la Marine chacun dans

l'année de son exercice, et dans tous les payemens généralement quelconques qui se feront dans la Colonie, de quelque espèce et de quelque nature qu'ils puissent être.

Mande et ordonne Sa Majesté aux S^{rs} de Bienville et Salmon, gouverneur et commissaire ordonnateur à la Louisiane, de tenir la main à l'exécution de la présente ordonnance, laquelle sera enregistrée au contrôle de la Marine à la Nouvelle Orléans.

Fait à Versailles, le quatorze septembre mil sept cent trente cinq. *Signé* : LOUIS. *Et plus bas* : PHELYPEAUX.

DÉCLARATION DU ROY

*Concernant les monnoyes de cartes et les billets
establis en Canada et à la Louisianne.*

27 avril 1744.

LOUIS, PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU, ROY DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, à tous ceux qui ces présentes verront, SALUT. Ayant été informé que les fonds que Nous faisons envoyer en espèces d'or et d'argent à la Louisianne pour le payement des dépenses qui s'y faisoient pour notre service repassoient successivement chaque année en France, en sorte que cette Colonie se trouvoit dénuée de tous alimens pour le commerce, Nous jugeames à propos par notre Ordonnance du 14 septembre 1735, d'y établir une monnoye particulière de cartes dont Nous fixames la quantité à 200 m. livres, et Nous nous déterminames d'autant plus volontiers à cet établissement que Nous sçavions qu'il étoit désiré par les habitans de la Louisianne. Pour assurer un juste crédit à cette monnoye, Nous jugeames qu'après avoir été distribuée pour le payement de nos dépenses, elle seroit reçue de même comme argent comptant, tant pour le prix des ventes qui se faisoient dans nos magasins que pour les lettres de change qui seront tirées sur les trésoriers généraux de la Marine par leurs commis à la Nouvelle Orléans; nos vues à cet égard se trouvèrent d'abord pleinement remplies, la monnoye de cartes acquit une confiance entière et elle l'auroit sans doute conservée sans les révolutions que la Louisianne a éprouvées; mais la guerre que cette Colonie a eue à soutenir contre quelques nations sauvages ayant occasionné des dépenses extraordinaires et imprévues, et les cartes qui rentroient dans la Caisse des trésoriers généraux au moyen des ventes qui se faisoient dans nos magasins et des lettres de change qui étoient tirées sur les trésoriers par leurs commis ne s'étant pas trouvées suffisantes pour le payement des dépenses, on a cherché à y suppléer

par des billets de ces commis qui ont été répandus dans le public; les billets ont été ensuite reçus comme les cartes et pour le prix des ventes de nos magasins et pour les lettres de change tirées sur les trésoriers généraux sans aucune différence; mais, soit qu'ils se soient trouvés trop multipliés ou autrement, ils sont tombés dans un discrédit où ils ont entraîné les cartes, et Nous avons été informé qu'au mois de novembre dernier, les uns et les autres perdoient jusqu'à deux cents pour cent sur l'argent comptant, et les lettres de change qui, par une suite nécessaire de ce discrédit, les marchandises et denrées de France, celles du crû du pays, les mains d'œuvre, et généralement toutes choses sont devenues d'une cherté excessive dans la Colonie et que cette cherté se fait principalement sentir sur les achats, les travaux et les fournitures qui s'y font pour notre commerce, quoy qu'on ait toujours continué de délivrer des lettres de change sur les trésoriers généraux de la Marine aux porteurs des cartes et des billets, sans aucune diminution ny déduction; c'est pour faire cesser ces inconvéniens également préjudiciables à nos finances, au bien de la Colonie et au progrès de son commerce que Nous avons jugé devoir faire retirer la totalité des cartes et des billets qui se trouvent répandus dans le public pour en supprimer le cours, en prenant d'ailleurs des mesures pour pourvoir aux fonds nécessaires pour le payement des dépenses que Nous ordonnons; mais comme il ne serait pas juste que Nous fissions le remboursement de ces cartes et billets au pays puisque les dépenses pour le payement desquelles ils ont été délivrés ont été portées à des prix proportionnés à ce discrédit, Nous avons résolu d'ordonner une diminution que Nous voulons cependant bien ne pas porter aussi loing que le discrédit. A CES CAUSES et autres à ce Nous mouvantes, de l'avis de notre Conseil et de notre certaine science, pleine puissance et autorité royale, Nous avons dit, déclaré et ordonné par ces présentes, disons, déclarons et ordonnons, voulons et nous plaît ce qui suit :

Art. 1^{er}. — Tous ceux qui auront de la monnoye de cartes de la Louisianne ou des billets causés pour dépenses

de notre service des commis des trésoriers généraux de la Marine dans ladite Colonie, seront tenus de les rapporter à commencer du jour de l'enregistrement des présentes en notre Conseil supérieur séant à la Nouvelle Orléans audit commis qui en fera le remboursement à la réduction de 150 pour 100 en lettres de change qui seront par luy tirées sur le S^r Moufle de Georville, trésorier général de la Marine, auquel Nous ferons remettre les fonds nécessaires pour les acquitter à l'échéance.

II. — Lesdites lettres de change seront visées par l'ordonnateur de ladite Colonie, elles ne pourront être moindres que de la somme de cent livres, et elles seront payées à un an de date et cependant acceptées à leur présentation par ledit S^r Moufle de Georville.

III. — Toute la monnoye de cartes et tous les billets qui seront ainsy retirés, seront représentés audit commis au jour indiqué par l'ordonnateur, et après avoir été comptés et examinés, ils seront brulés en présence du gouverneur de ladite Colonie, de l'ordonnateur, du contrôleur de la Marine et de ceux qui voudront s'y trouver, de quoy il sera dressé des procès verbaux qui seront signés par le gouverneur, l'ordonnateur, le contrôleur de la Marine et ledit commis, et de chacun desdits procès verbaux qui seront dressés au bureau du contrôle, il en sera fait deux expéditions, pareillement signées, dont l'une sera envoyée au secrétaire d'Etat ayant le département de la Marine pour nous en rendre compte, et l'autre remise au commis du trésorier.

IV. — Voulons que les cartes et billets qui ne seront pas rapportés dans l'espace de deux mois après ledit enregistrement des présentes audit commis, pour le remboursement en être fait ainsy qu'il est cy dessus ordonné, soient et demeurent de nulle valeur et qu'en conséquence ils n'ayent plus après ledit tems aucun cours dans le commerce ny dans les payemens, défendons de les y recevoir et audit commis de donner aucune lettre de change pour leur valeur et les déclarons tombés en pure perte à ceux

entre les mains de qui ils resteront sans qu'ils puissent prétendre aucune répétition en quelque sorte que ce soit :

SI DONNONS EN MANDEMENT à nos amés et féaux Conseillers en nos Conseils, les S^{rs} M^{rs} de Beauharnois, gouverneur et notre lieutenant général, et Hocquart, intendant dans la Nouvelle France, aux S^{rs} Devaudrenil, gouverneur, et Lenormand, commissaire de la Marine, ordonnateur à la Louisianne, et aux officiers de notre Conseil supérieur à la Nouvelle Orléans, que ces présentes ils ayent à faire lire, publier et enregistrer, et le contenu en icelles garder, observer et exécuter selon leur forme et teneur, nonobstant tous édits, déclarations, arrêts, ordonnances, réglemens et autres choses à ce contraires auxquels nous avons dérogé et dérogeons par ces présentes; CAR TEL EST NOTRE PLAISIR. Donné à Versailles, le vingt septième jour du mois d'avril; l'an de grâce 1744 et de notre règne le vingt neuvième. *Signé: Louis. Et plus bas :*

Par le Roy : PHELYPEAUX.

HISTOIRE MONÉTAIRE
DES
COLONIES FRANÇAISES

D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS

avec 278 figures

PAR

E. ZAY

MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE



PARIS
TYPOGRAPHIE DE J. MONTORIER
16, COUR DES PETITES-ÉCURIES, 16

1892

The backs of worn or incomplete decks
of 18th Century French playing cards ~~were~~^{were}
used for work chits for cartage service
by Andres Almonester in New Orleans
during the Spanish regime (circa 1790) for the
construction of the Cathedral.

Doze dias (Twelve days)

~~From~~ From the collection of the
Louisiana State Museum

^{detailed}
See listings under La Louisiane

This is to be placed ~~in~~ⁱⁿ the ~~of~~
color ~~section~~ section in the space
next to the images of ^{the playing} cards.

Abert
1993

C W ^{Umangst} ~~Armandst~~ New Orleans
Loma Volunteer at Louisiana State Museum for several years.

504-288-6625

working on card money of Louisiana.

4321583

Nov
1995

— no further work —

He will send what he has assembled,

Huber New Orleans (A Pictorial History)
illustrates of p 321

Card money of Louisiana

Good for 2 loaves of bread

signed by Bichot numbered.

one escalin $12\frac{1}{2}$ sous or 1 bit.

"Bon pour deux pains"

Tom Czekanski Curator
Louisiana State Museum
P. O. Box 2448
New Orleans LA 70176-2448

tel 504 568 6977 or 6896

Exhibit of Cabildo

Hauling on playmy card for
construction of Cabildo

Excluded of

Bon pour deux gain

Bon pour deux gain one escalen
(signed) Bichot 12 1/2 rooms
1 bit

Illustrated in Haber
New Orleans a Pictorial History
p. 321

Chits for ^{2 or 3 days of} hauling for building of
the Cabildo on back of playing card

Mon Marroteau
flower
If you have a barrel of ~~flour~~
I pray you to send to me in
care of the person ^{hear} who is giving you this
to the bearer.

Pamela White 6450 Cecil
785-3391
872-1917
Charles
Argine
por criado
(servant)



Washington
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

John F. Garganigo
Assistant Chairman,
Department of
Romance Languages and
Literatures

Washington University
Campus Box 1077
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
(314) 935-5145, 5175
FAX: (314) 726-3494

Robert

the original name of the Planters Bank
in Louisiana was

Consolidated Association of Planters was
its name thereafter.

Harby lists both names and gives dates

U M

U M

Photocopy
read

Seis dias on other side



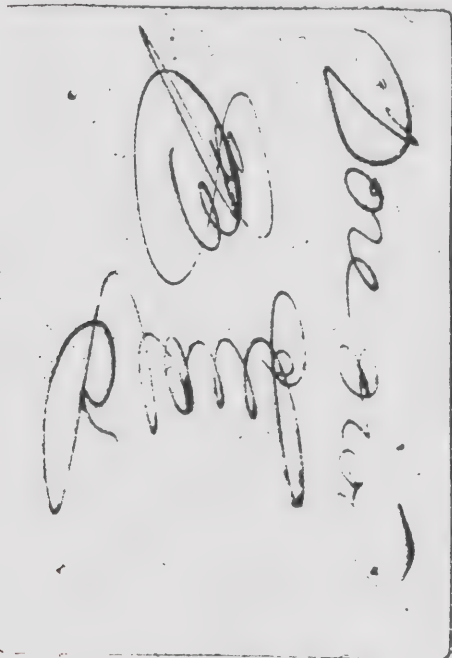
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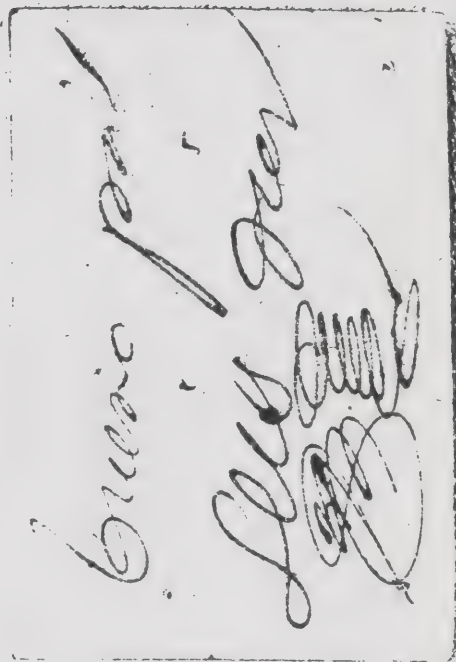
Cinco dias on other side

1793042401.2

Queen
Argine
on
other
side



1793042401.3



6 of spades on other side

1793042401.4

Dose dias

Side to be exhibited

1793042401.1

Bueno por
seis dias



FROM THE COLLECTION OF
THE LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM

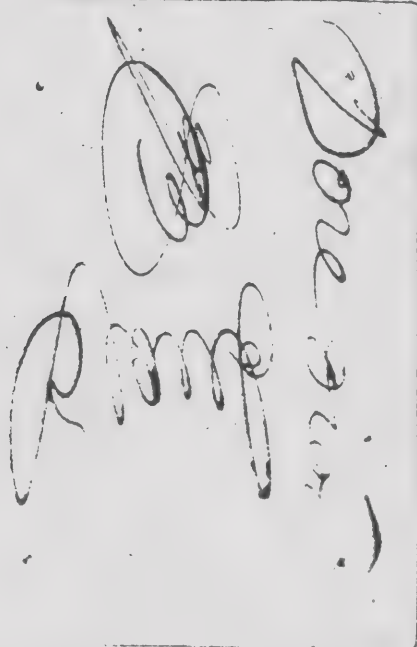
Photocopy
red

Side view
in other side



1793042401.1

to name
to name
in
other
side



1793042401.3

1793042401.4

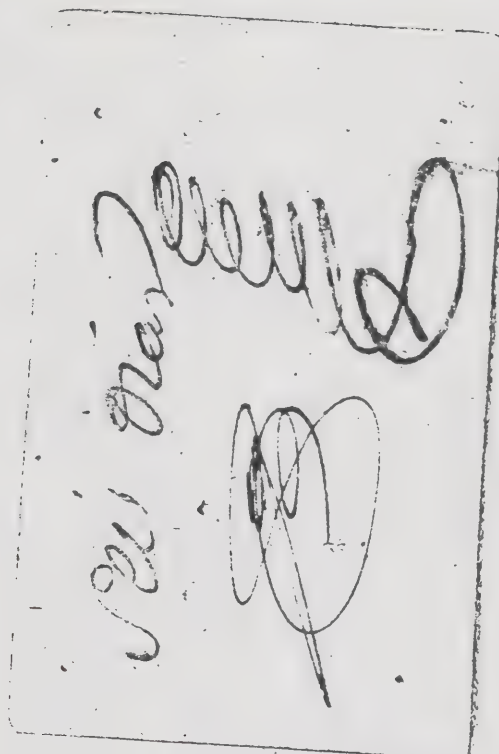
Side to be exhibited

1793042401.1

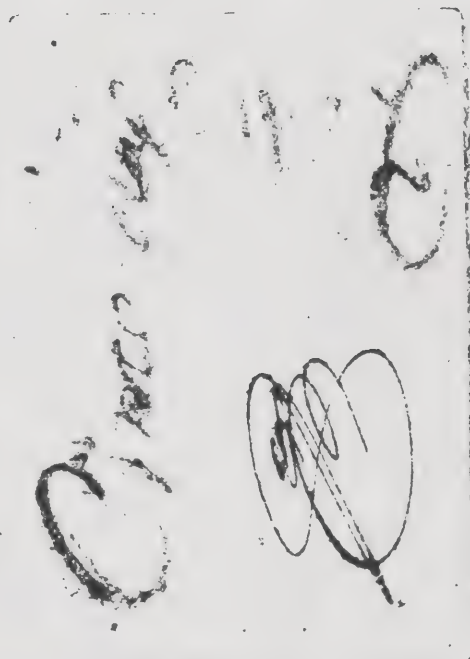
These days

Bygone for
these days

Photocopy
needed



1793042401.1



1793042401.2



1793042401.3



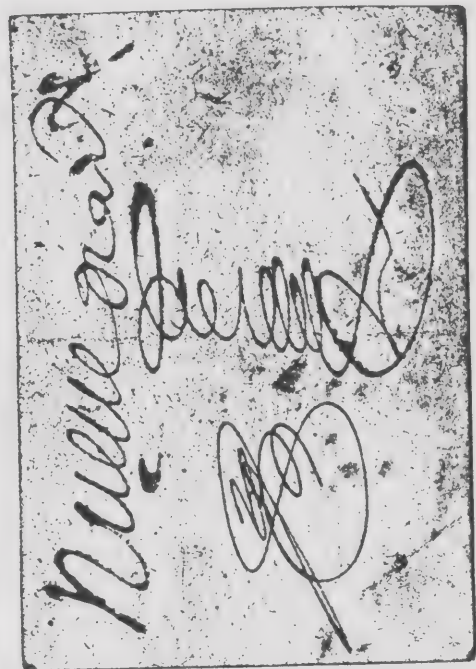
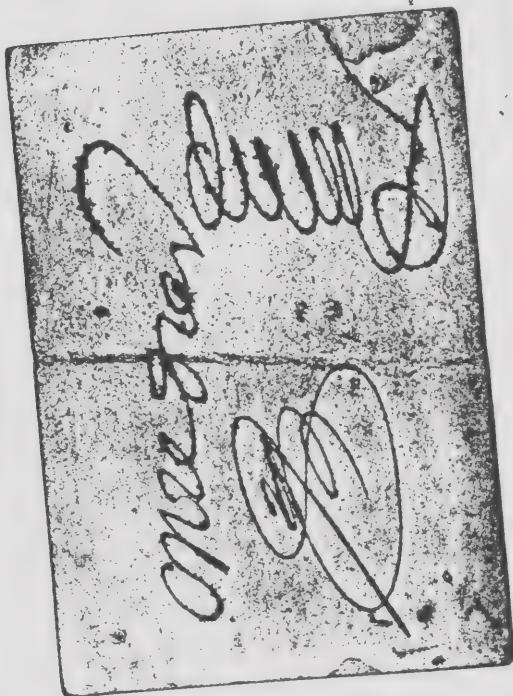
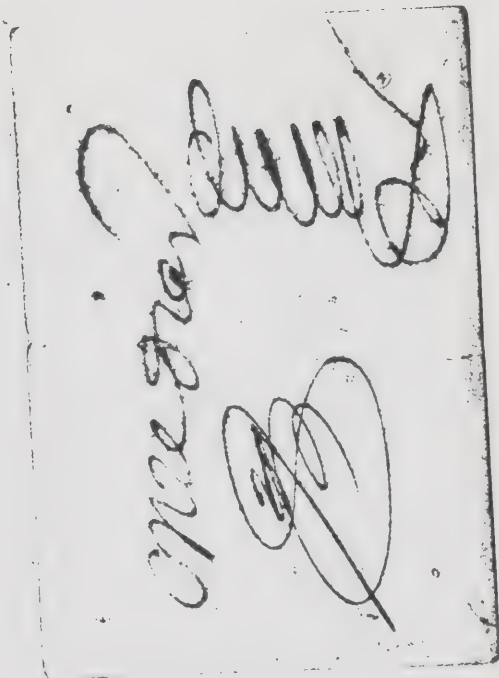
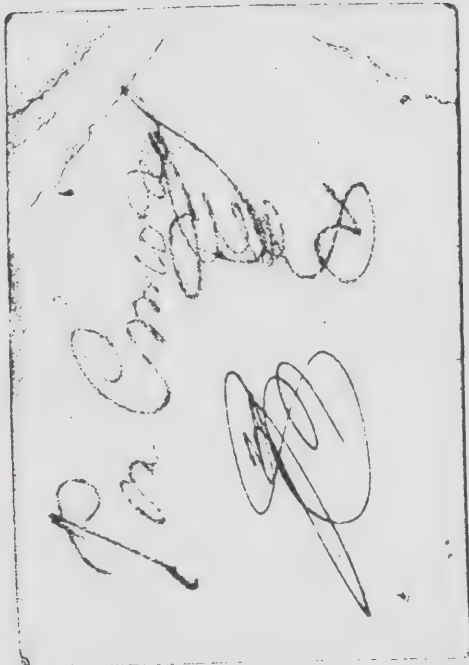
1793042401.4

verso. not to be exhibited

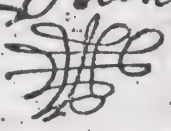
1793042401.1-4

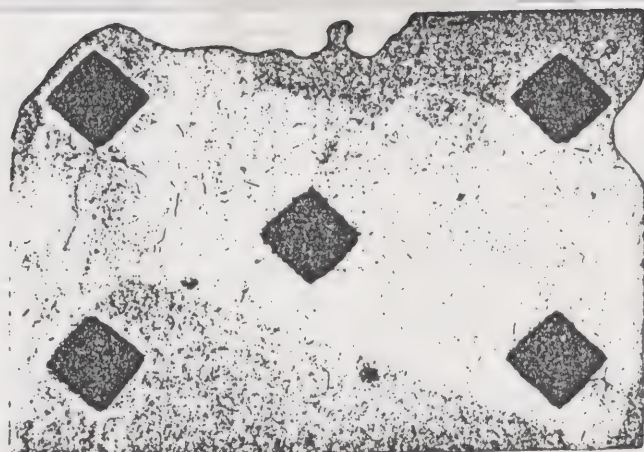
See other sheet
for other side of
each card.


Photocopy
acc

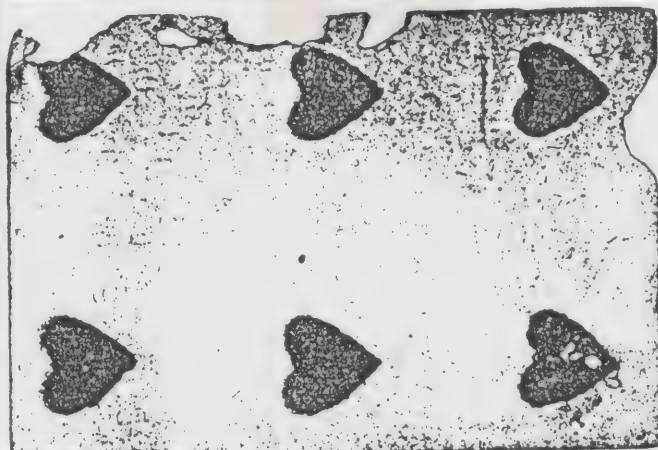



other side
of + 71993, 1.3

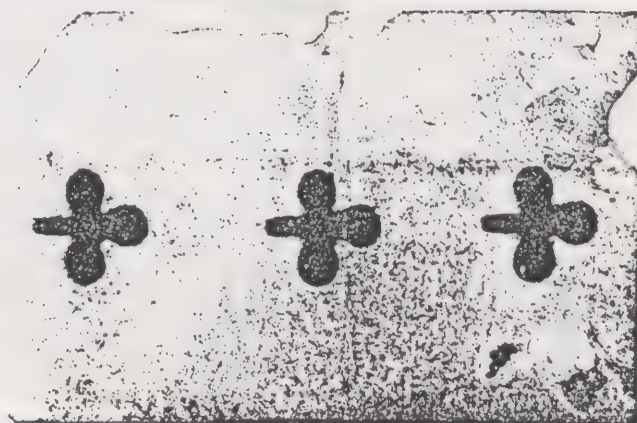
Bon pour un pain
Bichot


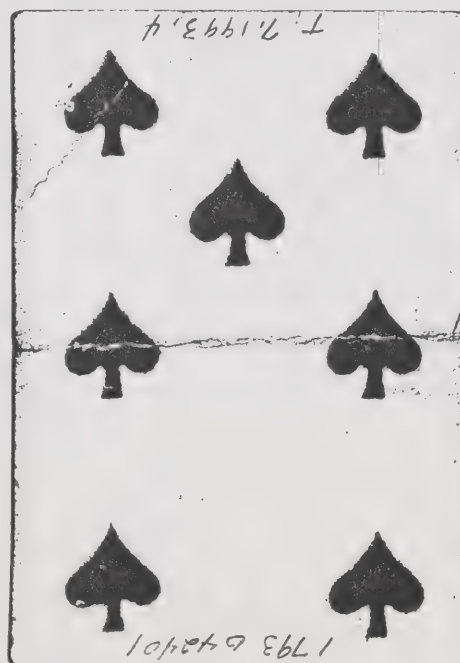
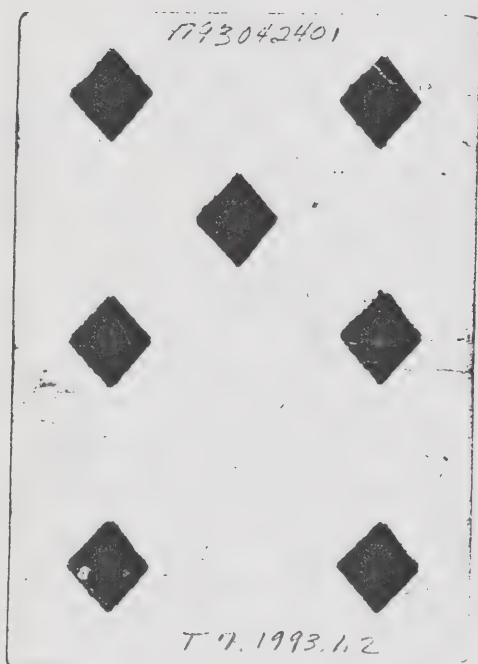


Bon pour deux pains
de Chacun un escalin.
Bichot


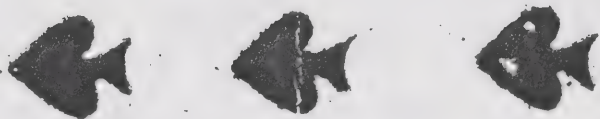


Bon pour quatre²
escalins de pain
Bichot






Photocopy
used



1779042202.5



1779042202.1



1779042202.6

Je prie
de chacun un escalin
pour deux pains
68 1779042202.2



1779.04.2202.7

de chacun un Escalin
pour deux pains²⁴

Richot

1779042202.3

1779042202.8

Je prie
de chacun un escalin
pour deux pains
1743

1779042202.1-8

de chacun un escalin
pour deux pains
Richot

1779042202.4

Side to be omitted

See other sheet
for other side
of each card.

Don pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

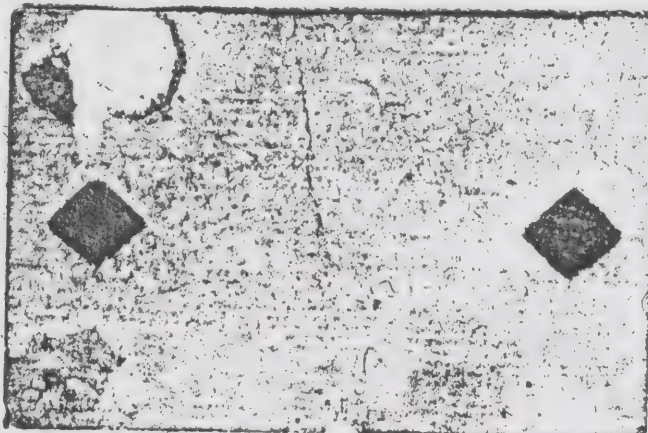
1779 042202.5

Don pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 0422 03.1

Monsieur Maroteau
Si vous avez un Baril
vide de farine, je vous
prie de m'en envoyer
un par le porteur du
present. Bichot

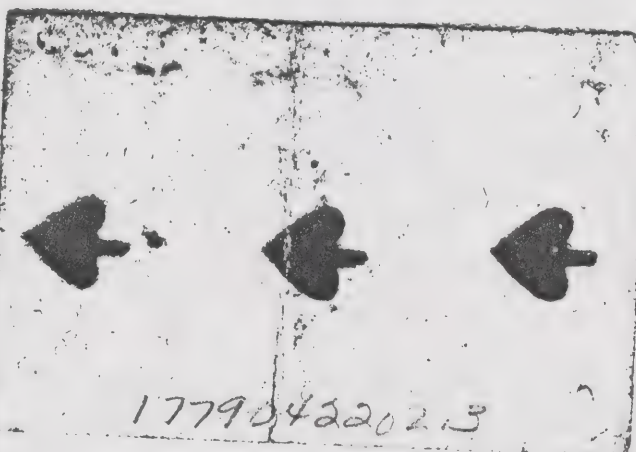
1779 0422 02.6



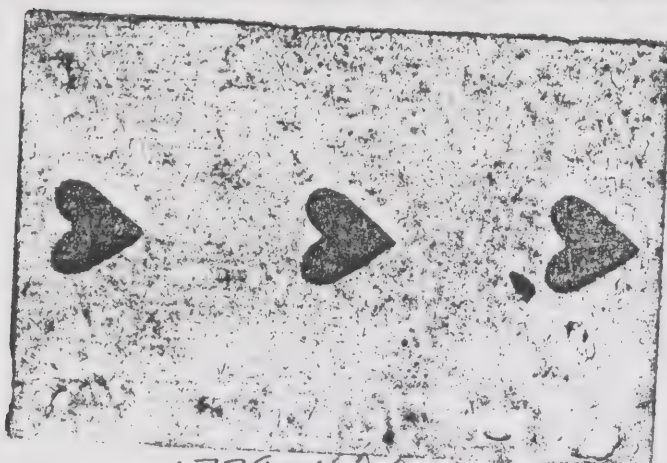
1779 042202.2

Don pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

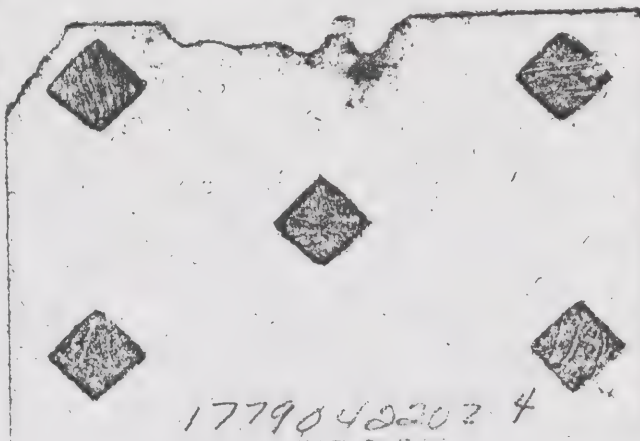
1779 042202.7



1779 042202.3



1779 042202.8



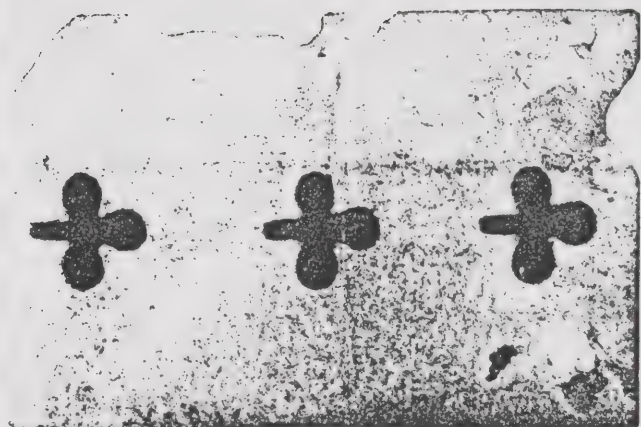
1779 042202.4

1779 042202.1-8

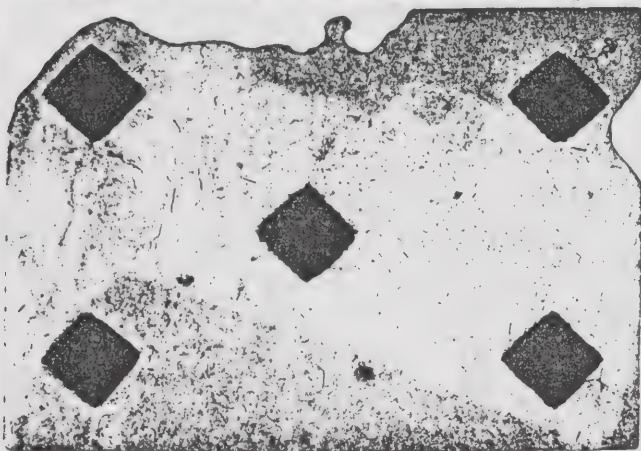
vers not to be exhibited

Monsieur Maroteau
Si vous avez un Baril
de farine, je vous
prie de m'en envoyer
un par le porteur du
present. Bichot
If you have a barrel of
flour I pray you to send
one to me by the present
bearer. Bichot

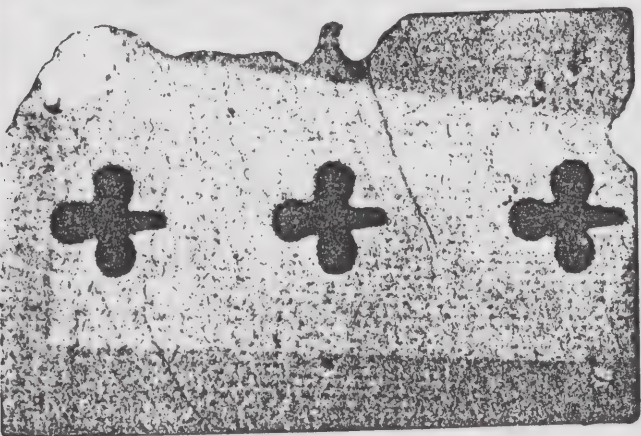
See other
sheet for
other side of
each card



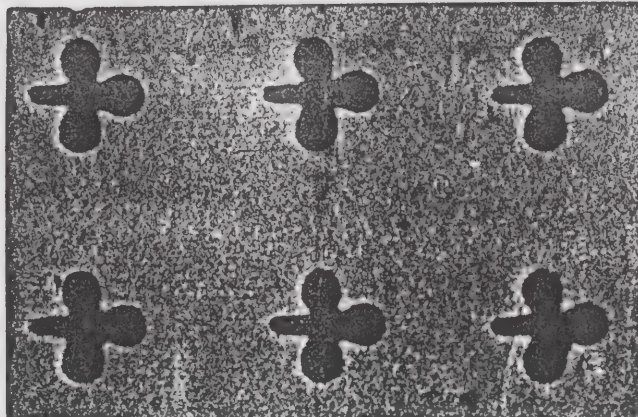
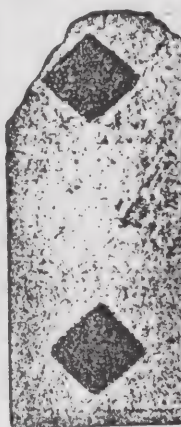
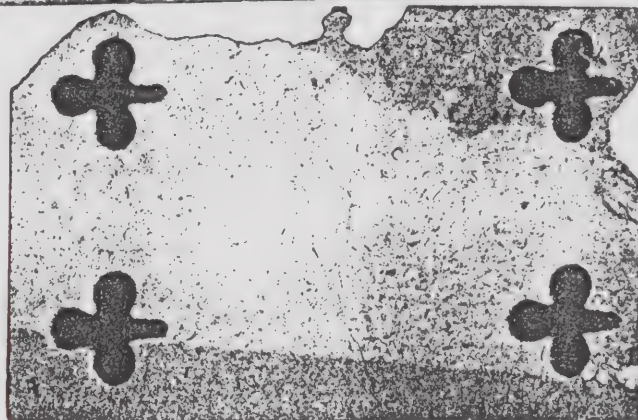
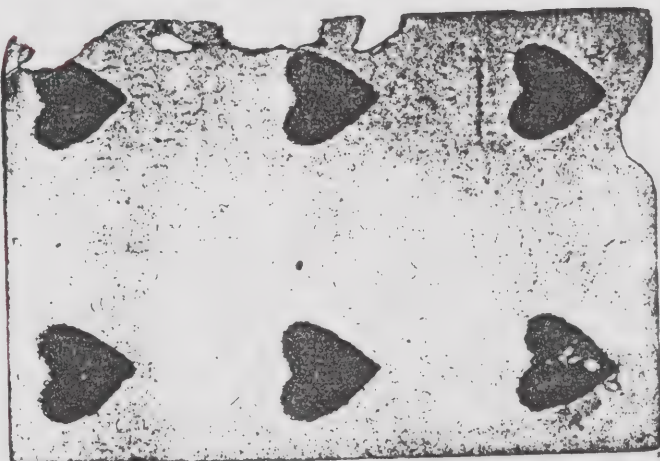
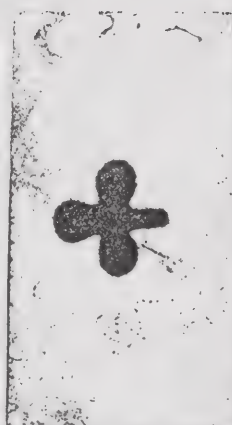
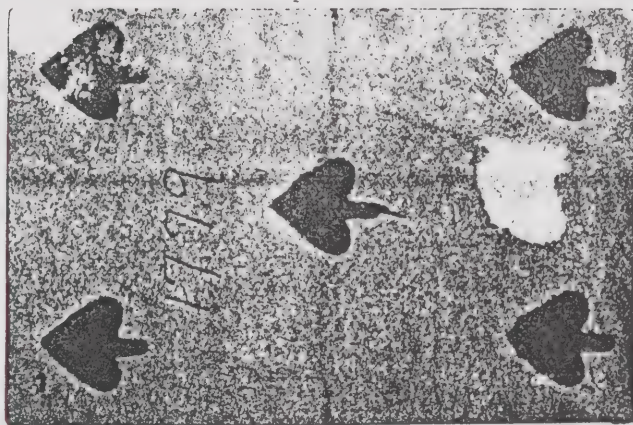
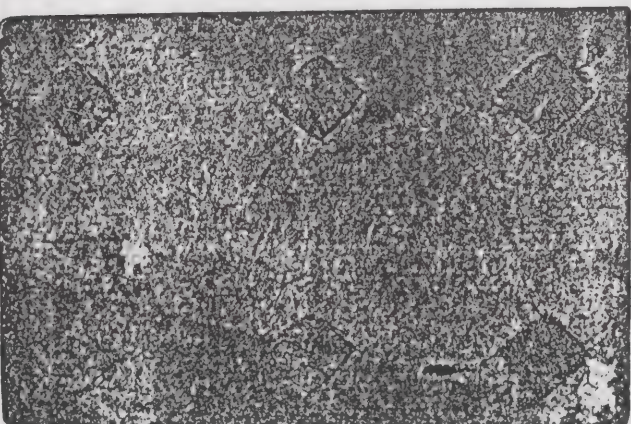
↓ 4 escalans de pain

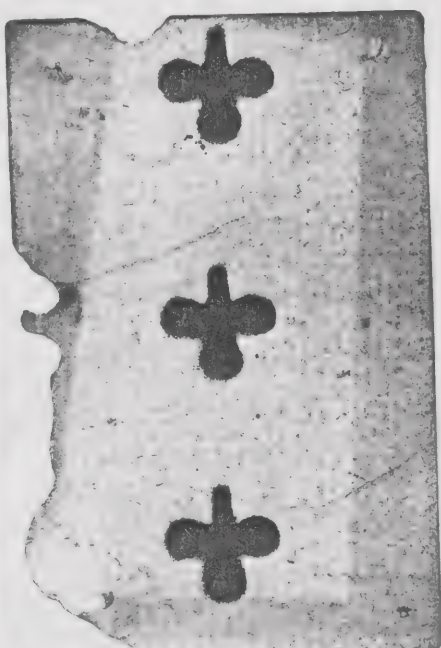
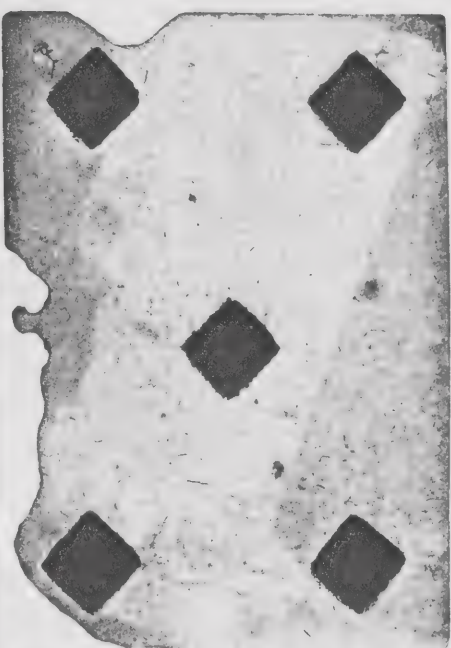
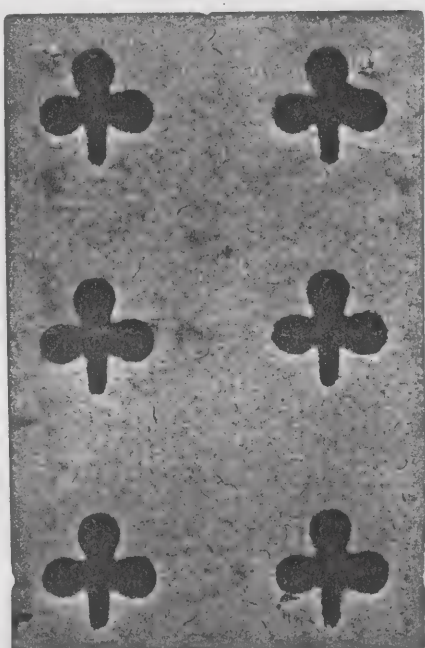
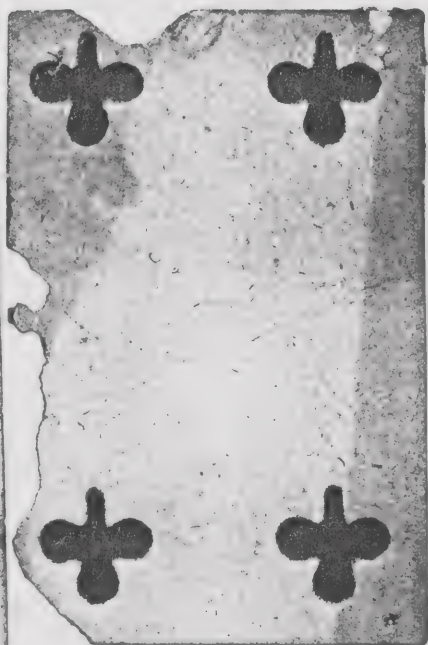
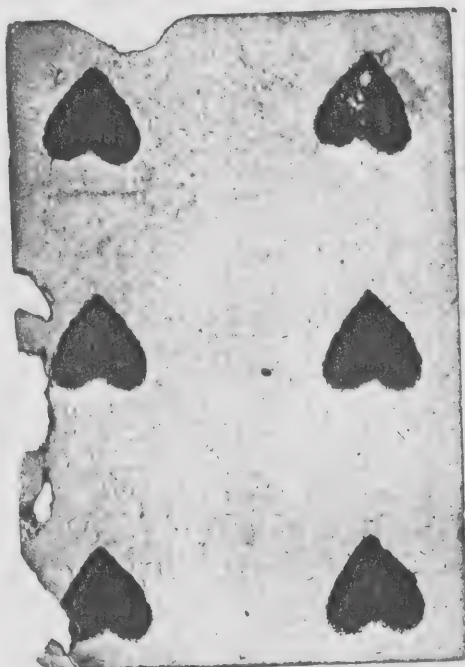
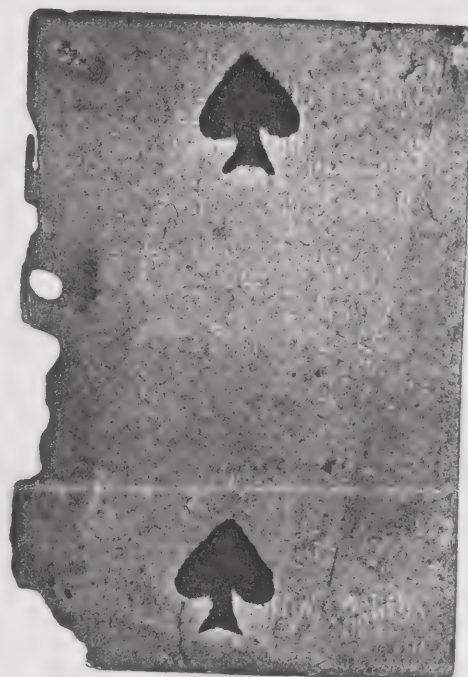
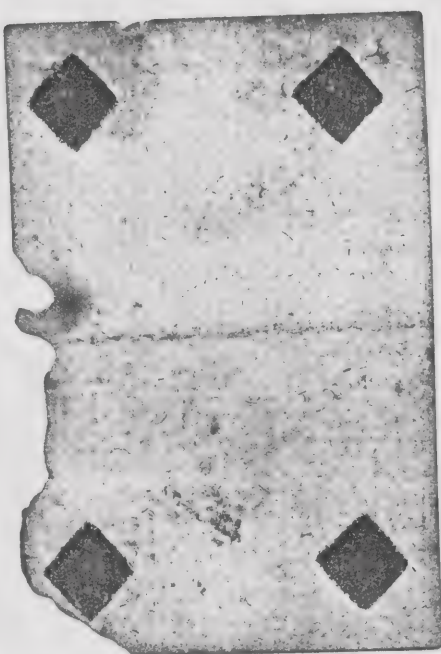
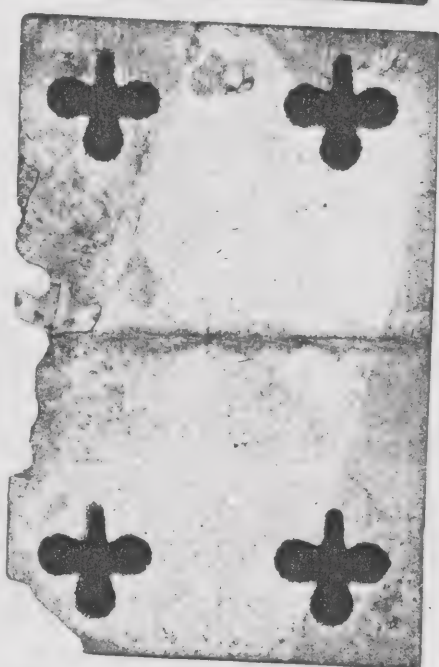
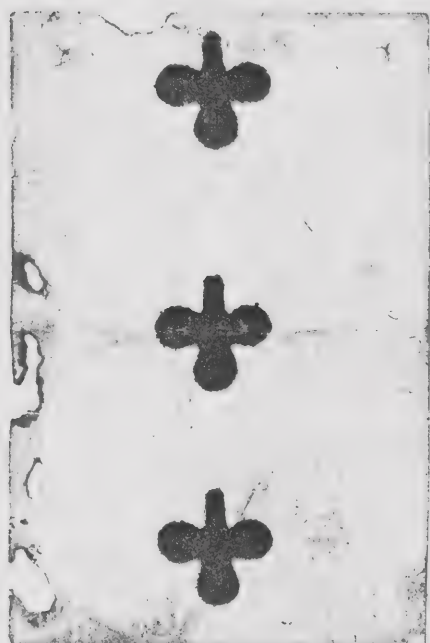
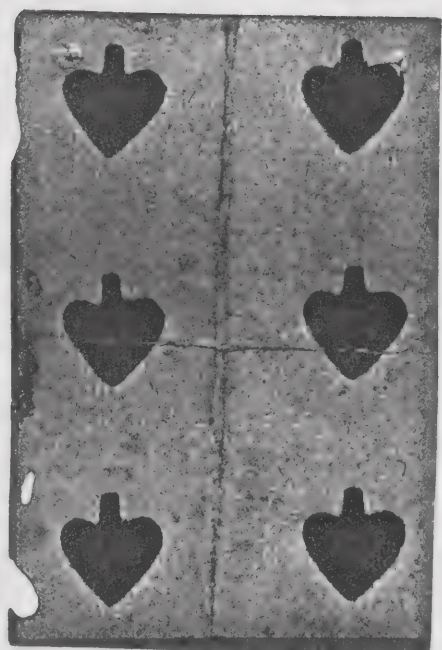
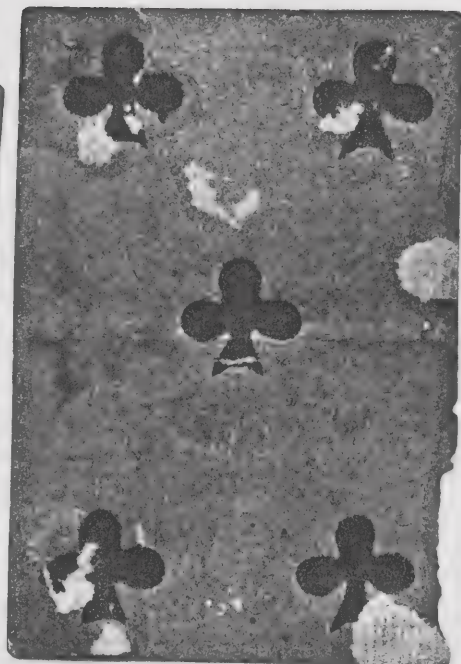
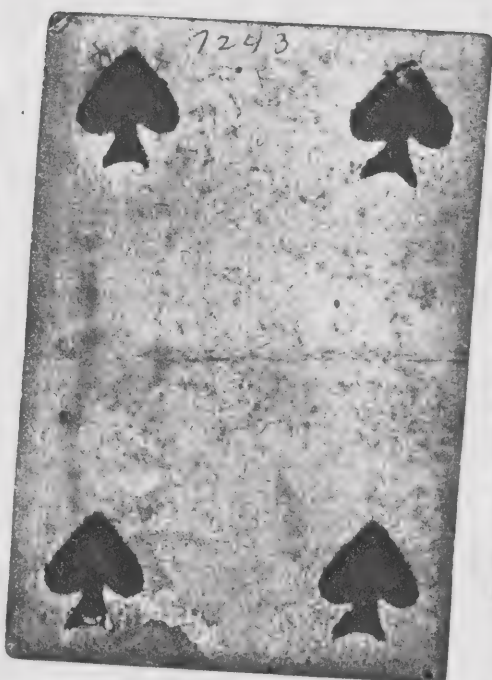


cin pain ↓



deux pains ↓





bons
escalins
Bichot

1779

Bon pour deux pains²⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779.04.2202.13

Bon pour deux pains¹⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

60

bons
escalins
Bichot

1779

Bon pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

30

bons
escalins
Bichot

1779

Bon pour deux pains
de Chacun un escalin.
Bichot

Bon pour un pain
Bichot

1779.04.2202.10

50

bons
escalins
Bichot

1779

Bon pour deux pains¹⁵
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour quatre²⁵
escalins de pain
Bichot

30

Bon pour quatre escalins de pain

Bon pour deux pains³¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.11

Bon pour deux pains³¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.13

Bon pour deux pains¹⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 0422 82.12

Bon pour deux pains³¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains¹¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de Chacun un escalin.
Bichot

Bon pour un pain³³
Bichot

1779 042202.10

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 0422 02.9

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains¹¹
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour quatre²¹
escalins de pain
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.11

Bon pour deux pains³⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.15

Bon pour deux pains¹⁰
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.12

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour un pain³³
Bichot

1779 042202.10

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

1779 042202.9

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour deux pains³³
de chacun un escalin
Bichot

Bon pour quatre²¹
escalins de pain
Bichot



Dore dion
Call

